The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 15,832 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

SAVAGE YANKEE AIRMEN ATTACK FIELD HOSPITAL FOR 20 MINUTES VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL LAW

Establishment Marked Clearly With Red Cross Sign

ON MOONLIT NIGHT

More Than 10 Bombs Are Dropped, Killing and Wounding Many Patients

Adding to its list of crimes perpetrated on defenseless non-military objectives, the American planes bombed intentionally for 20 minutes a field hospital in the outskirts of an undisclosed base at 11 p.m. April 18, a report to Domei from an undisclosed base in the Southern Regions on Friday reveals.

The field hospital was marked more than clearly as specified by International Law, no military objectives were even near it, and a bright moon was out on the night at the time the heinous crime was committed.

Through the moonlight at 11 p.m. on the night of April 18, five consolidated B-24's came over the X X base and made straight for the air above the field hospital.

The hospital had been built especially atop a hill, isolated from all other establishments and was marked with the internationally specified Red Cross. The enemy bombers could not have mistaken the building to be anything else but nevertheless with cool deliberation and merciless lack of humanity roared over and bombed the hospital for 20 minutes.

More than ten bombs hit the helpless hospital and some patients were killed and wounded.

The attack on the hospital had without doubt been planned beforehand and was especially carried out at night to avoid international condemnation. Brutal and without conscience as the American enemy is it came thus prepared to excuse itself for the brutal atrocity, ready to face international denunciation with the cry that it was night and the objective could not be clearly discerned.

That such outlawed acts as attacks on hospitals, defenseless villages and homes of native inhabitants are part of the barbaric enemy's deliberate plans can be fully understood from recent developments.

Unable to act effectively against the armed forces of Japan, the enemy has taken to killing harmless, innocent women and children and non-combatants.

With this new outrage it is recalled that the hospital ships, Ural Maru and Fuso Maru, both painted and marked clearly, were also subjected to enemy atrocity. The anger of the Japanese officers and men against the enemy has reached the height of its furor.

RITES FOR GENERAL LIU SET

Services Taking Place in Nanking For Late Chief of Staff

Domei

NANKING, April 22.—Memorial service for the late General Liu Yufen, Chief of the General Staff of the Military Council of the National Government of China, who died on April 2 in Peking after a short illness, will be held here on May 1, it was learned today.

It is understood that the internment of the ashes of the late General will take place on May 2 at his native place, Paoting, Hopeh Province.

P.I. TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Total Number of Stations in Islands Is 48

Domei

MANILA, April 23.—The telegraph administration department of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines announced today the resumption of general telegraph services in Ilagan, Isabela Province, and Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province, in Northern Luzon from April 25.

The services will include those in the Philippines, as well as those with Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. The opening of the new stations brings the total of telegraph stations now operating in the Philippines to 48.

Australians Moved By Good Treatment Given Their Captives

The Australians are reportedly extremely grateful to the Japanese for the considerate treatment accorded to their prisoners in the hands of the Japanese Forces, in contrast with the Americans who are discontented with the due punishment given the brutal American fliers who participated in the raid on the Japanese mainland a year ago, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Friday, in relaying a wire from Melbourne. When the Australians learned that their prisoners in Shonan were receiving plenty of food and considerate treatment from the kindness of the Japanese authorities has deeply moved the people of the Commonwealth, the same dispatch said.

ENEMY IS DISAGREED ON PACIFIC WARFARE

Anzacs and MacArthur Cry for More Help—Washington Insists 'Tunisia First'

The Australian Government and anti-Axis headquarters in the South-Western Pacific are greatly dissatisfied with the Pacific strategy of the combined anti-Axis headquarters in Washington, Domei reports from Lisbon.

Herbert Evatt External Affairs Minister of Australia, was first to attack the combined anti-Axis headquarters. His explosion was the occasion for demands to be served by the Australian Government and the anti-Axis headquarters in the South-Western Pacific on America to take steps to increase the anti-Axis forces in this part of the Pacific.

There is every sign that the anti-Axis camp is divided in itself, showing every weakness inherent in a group of nations that have got together haphazardly.

Gap Very Deep

According to a report emanating from American quarters in Lisbon, the gap that has been caused between the American Government and General MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces in the South-Western Pacific is deeper than generally supposed.

This report declares that American Navy Secretary Knox and other leaders of the American Government consider General MacArthur accountable for the position in which the anti-Axis forces in the South-Western Pacific are placed today.

These American leaders consider that General MacArthur ought to have taken steps to prevent the Japanese Naval units from appearing off Florida and inflicting damage on a number of American transports.

According to these American leaders, the General is to blame for the situation which finds the Japanese Air Force in control of the air over North Australia and the Solomons and neighboring waters. They request that the General make a full use of the anti-Axis air force quartered in Australia, especially of the fighting planes possessed by it.

MacArthur Defends Self

General MacArthur was quick to defend himself from his critics. He mobilized the leaders of the Australian Government and others under him to convince the General's critics that he was not wrong and that the failure of the American Government to do as told by him was the cause for the plight in which the anti-Axis forces in the South-Western Pacific find themselves.

General MacArthur himself spoke about a crisis in Australia and urged on America and its allies the need for rushing aid to the forces defending that country.

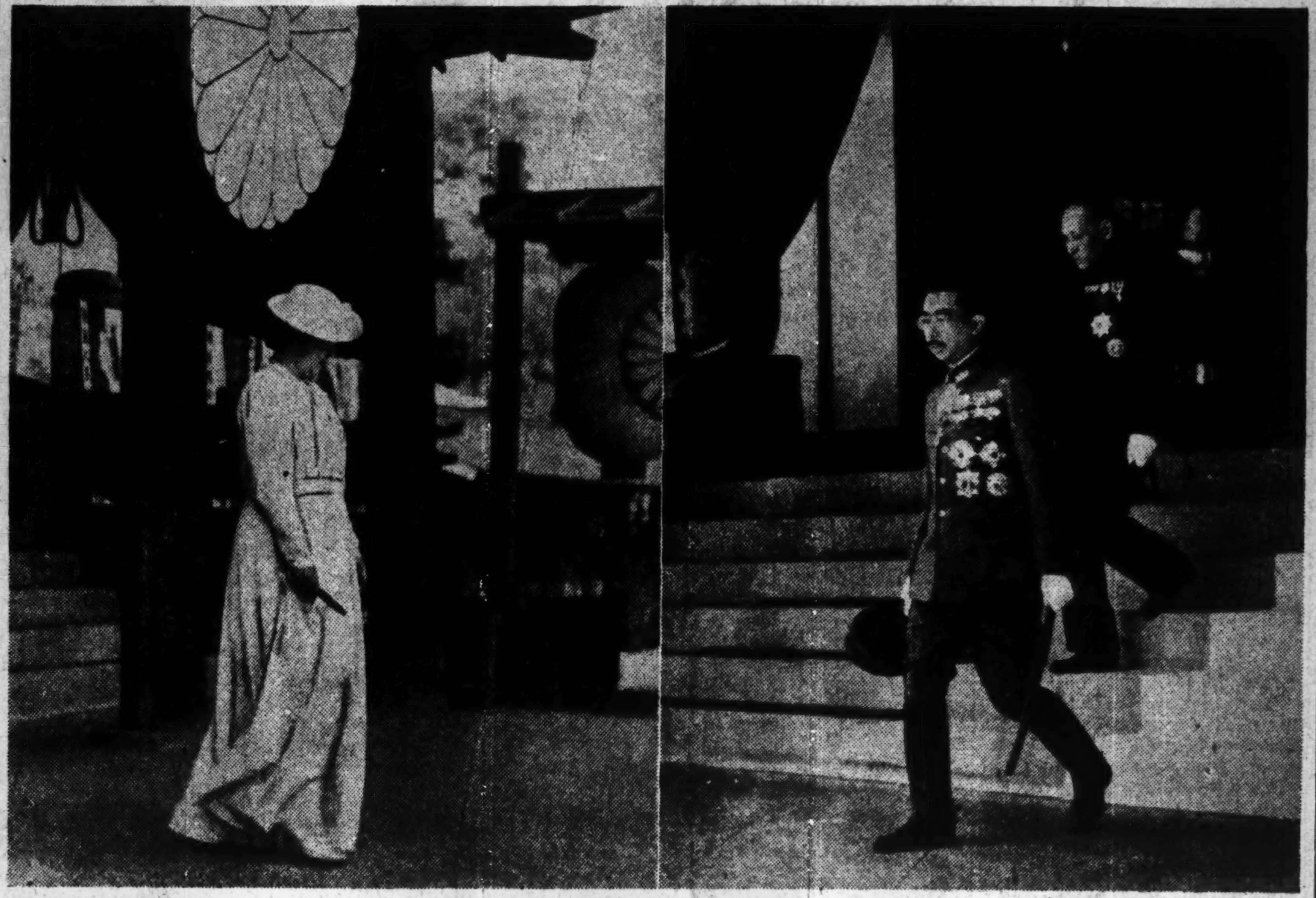
Diplomatic circles in Lisbon declared that General MacArthur had made it known to the American Government that with the forces at his command he had no hope of altering the situation in which Japan had mastery of the air around Australia.

Retirement Rumored

Further it is even being rumored that MacArthur will retire because he will reach the age limit next

(Continued on Page 2)

Pay Homage to Enshrined Heroes



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at Yasukuni Shrine on Saturday.

Our Admirals' Gallantry Told By Hiraide in Inspiring Speech

Navy Spokesman Describes Heroic Last Moments Of Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Kaku Who Went Down With Aircraft Carrier

The Gallantry of Our Admirals was the theme of the speech delivered by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, over the radio at 7:10 p.m. Saturday on a nation-wide hookup. The reference was to the late Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku who were posthumously decorated with the 1st Class Order of the Golden Kite and the 2nd Class Order of the Golden Kite respectively for their outstanding service to the nation and exemplary valor on Wednesday.

The text of the speech read:

"Modern war is otherwise called science war. This means that warships, arms, engines and equipment constitute a big factor for victory in warfare. But it is the immutable iron law of war true for any age that the quality of the fighting units, especially that of the commander, and their spirit of loyalty and public service are factors which surpass such mere material strength.

Stresses Moral Factors

"Our officers and men by grace of the Imperial Virtues and under commanders of a superlative order are moving as one man to smash the fighting strength of the enemy who are depending primarily on their superiority in material factors. In saying this, of course, we are not slighting the importance of material factors but it is worthwhile to emphasize the infinite source of fighting strength inherent in the invisible moral factors.

"I wish on this occasion to describe the glorious action of the late Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and the late Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku, recipients of posthumous honors by His Imperial Majesty's special wishes, who went down with His Imperial Majesty's ship in the naval engagement in the East Pacific, thus illustrating the manner in which our commanders at the front are serving as the pivotal center of operations to overthrow the armed strength of the enemy.

"Today His Majesty the Emperor visited the Yasukuni Shrine in His August Person. It is with added emotion therefore, that I recount the deaths of the two admirals on the evening of the same day.

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi, in the China Affair, as commander of a warship unit or as that of a naval air unit, fought in various parts of the Continent and its waters and rendered distinguished service everywhere he went. Especially as commander of an air unit, he had the honor of being highly commended by His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, the then Chief of Naval General Staff, for destroying the Chungking air force and demolishing enemy military establishments, besides being cited by the commander of the Imperial Fleet in China waters.

In Battle of Hawaii

"In the War of Greater East Asia, he participated in that splendid Battle of Hawaii. Much of the illustrious results achieved in that action was owing to the superb tactical skill of the late admiral and fiery executive power. Since then Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi took part in various campaigns and piled deed on deed of outstanding brilliance. In the East Pacific campaign, he thrust into the enemy line of defense and conducted attack after attack on the enemy naval force with terrific impact, fighting to the last plane of his air unit, sinking one enemy aircraft-carrier and a large-sized cruiser, severely damaging another aircraft-carrier and demolishing many military establishments at the enemy base.

"Rear-Admiral Kaku for many years filled important posts in the naval air arm and in the China Affair fought in various areas of the Continent and its waters. On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he participated in the Battle of Hawaii under Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and from that time fought in various engagements under the same commander. In the East Pacific campaign he took on the full brunt of the enemy counter-offensive and fought until his ship was hit by enemy bombs. Transferring his subordinate officers and men onto a destroyer that came alongside, he remained on the ship with Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and went down together.

"I wish now to describe the stirring scene on the basis of the eye-witness accounts of the officers and men who took part in the action.

Eye-Witness Accounts

"It was in June, 1942. As soon as a campaign was begun in the East Pacific area, our air unit commanded by Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi commenced operations according to schedule. Endeavoring to lure out the enemy warships slinking deep within oceanic bases, our naval planes took off their mother ships one by one. Stratus-clouds filled the skies 2,000 maters above the sea and there was a strong southeasterly, with large billows peculiar to that area. It was a most difficult condition for carrier-borne planes to take off.

"About two hours after the reconnaissance planes had departed, they reported that an enemy fleet consisting mainly of X aircraft-carriers had been sighted proceeding northward. It was early in the morning by Japan time. As there was a time-difference over the ocean, the sun was already near the horizon.

"One of our warships X X cleared the decks for action under the personal command of Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi, with Rear-Admiral Kaku directing the operations. The spirits of the officers and men were at their zenith.

"The opportunity was ripe for action.

"Our squadron advanced dauntlessly into the midst of the enemy which formed a ring of steel around it in a strength several times greater numerically with aircraft-carriers as the mainstay. Both sides belched fire and smoke. The fighting lasted for several hours. Our squadron sank an enemy aircraft-carrier and a first-class cruiser and severely damaged another aircraft-carrier. Since early that morning our air unit had shot down more than a hundred enemy aircraft. With ever intensifying fighting spirit our naval heroes continued pounding at the remaining enemy aircraft-carriers.

"Having, however, thrust deep into the enemy base area and fought for more than ten hours without a break, our guns were burning up and aircraft were damaged and it seemed our side was on the verge of exhaustion. But the dauntless officers and men continued to struggle while making repairs, determined to destroy the enemy to their last smallest craft. Suddenly, the enemy dive-bombers whose number was steadily increasing swarmed about our ship and began unleashing torpedoes and dropping bombs. So many of them rained down that the water sprays caused by them entirely hid the vessels from view.

Enemy Attack Fierce

"The enemy attack on this occasion was exceedingly fierce. Since dawn some 115 enemy planes came attacking the same ship, which narrowly missed being hit by 26 torpedoes and 70 bombs. The enemy attacked four times since early in the morning until the afternoon. In the last attack, several enemy bombs found their mark on the flying deck afore the bridge.

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi, Rear-Admiral Kaku and their staff officers were on the bridge at the time and there was a tremendous concussion but except for the shaking of the various port-hole panes no casualties were sustained. But it was seen that the flying deck had been reduced to a mass of corrugated steel and large bomb-holes and the hangar was in flames. A bomb which had fallen near the bridge had set fire to the bomb-proof awning and the fire was spreading in all directions.

"Emergency orders were issued. Water was pumped to the vital spots of the vessel and all hands were at their posts fighting fire.

"The ship was broken but not the discipline of its crew.

"With cool deliberation, promptitude and skill, all measures to save the ship were carried out. But no sooner had one fire been put out than another gained in intensity until the whole ship seemed to be enveloped in flames, the tongues of them reddening the evening skies and even the sea water seemed to boil.

Raging Fire Fought

"The valiant officers and men remained undismayed by the desperate situation. With icy coolness they fought the raging fire but the flames rapidly spread to the engine room and the upper part of the boiler room, so that the manipulation of the helm became impossible.

"Then, from below came reports that the men on boiler-room duty, who had been working with undiminished gusto despite the withering heat, were succumbing to the heat transmitted through the hot iron plates above, all crying: "Banzai!" 'The enemy shall be crushed though we die!" and the like. These reports came through the voice-tube to the bridge in snatches.

"The volunteers recruited to rescue the men below had been working furiously to make contact between the boiler room and the engine room in the face of the raging flames but there was nothing to be done and the ship was listing fast. It was now inclined at an angle of 19°.

"The bombing continued. Fanned by the sea breeze, the flames devouring the ship spread even over the waves. Braving the fire, destroyers came alongside on the port-side and helped the crew fight the fire, transferring the killed and wounded onto them. It was as if a mother and her children were calling to each other in distress. The officers and men on board the sinking ship were deeply moved by the spectacle.

"In the midst of this there was not a stir. Neither was there any confusion. Grave was the gait of several officers and men. Every movement made by them was polite, and proper. What was the matter?

"The sight was that of the officers and men in the act of removing the Imperial photograph which had rested in the shrine in the lower

(Continued on Page 2)

POWERFUL NIPPON UNITS TRAP CHUNGKING'S 24TH ARMY CORPS IN NEW SOUTH SHANSI CAMPAIGN

Enemy Is Compelled To Disclose Losses Suffered in Burma

Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in India had been making desperate efforts to conceal the casualties suffered by their forces since their dismal defeat in the Arakan campaign, but due to adverse criticisms from the populace, the reluctant authorities were forced to disclose a portion of their losses in a bulletin issued Friday, says an Istanbul dispatch to Domei. According to the announcement, the anti-Axis troops killed, wounded or missing were 1,572 British and 1,942 Indian, making a total of 3,514. The excess of Indian casualties over British as clearly shown by the above figures, exposes the cowardly British tactic of placing the Indian troops in positions subjected to most peril, the dispatch added.

YASUKUNI FESTIVAL OBSERVED IN SOUTH

Burma, Philippines and Borneo Groups Offer Prayers For War Heroes

Domei

RANGOON, April 24.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and all officers and men in Rangoon offered a silent prayer for the war dead enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo this morning.

Japanese officers and men in the Yunnan-Burma and Burma-India borders who are displaying activity day and night, also prayed for the spirits of the war dead in their respective positions and determined to make further efforts for the country.

Manila Observes Day

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—For the spirits of 19,987 war dead, who were newly enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, a one-minute silent prayer was offered this morning by the Japanese Forces here including Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, and other high ranking military officers.

Borneo Pays Respects

Domei

KUCHING, April 24.—Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Borneo, and several units under his command gathered at 10 a.m. today to pay respects to the spirits of the departed war heroes on the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine.

Pray for War Heroes

Domei

MACASSAR, April 24.—Japanese Naval Forces and Military Administration authorities at 10:15 a.m. today offered a silent prayer for the war dead who have been deified during the Extraordinary Grand Festival at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo.

Assembling at the premises of the Businessmen's Association, Japanese residents also prayed for the departed war heroes at 10:15 a.m.

MANCHOU TO UP FARMING

Domei

HSINKING, April 23.—Realizing the importance of increased food production for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, the Department of Agricultural Development has decided to dispatch groups of experts to the various parts of the country to encourage the farmers with their spring planting.

One group left Hsinking yesterday for Mukden and other groups are scheduled to leave soon for Chientao, Tunghua, Pinkiang and Peian Provinces.

Radulesco Given New Post

Colonel Nicolas Radulesco, until recently military, naval and air attache of the local Rumanian Legation, was appointed Rumanian Charge d'Affaires in Japan on April 10, according to an announcement made on Saturday by the Rumanian Legation here.

Pincer Movement Over Area 100 by 80 Kilometers Started

SUN SURRENDERS

Large Bomber-Fighter Squadron Turning Situation to Japanese Forces' Advantage

Certain Japanese units completely trapped the main force of the enemy 24th Army Corps with its headquarters at Linchi in the hilly district of the Taihang Range, South Shansi Province, by Saturday evening, according to a Domei report from an undesignated Taihang front on Saturday.

General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized Fifth Army of the 24th Army Corps, surrendered to a certain Japanese Unit on Saturday, unable to withstand the furious onslaught of the Japanese Forces in the new campaign of annihilation, according to another Domei cable from an undisclosed front the same day.

The area in which the Japanese attacking units have started a pincer movement extends 100 kilometers from east to west and 80 kilometers from south to north. The enemy main force thus trapped numbers about 30,000. Sanguinary battles are being staged at various points on the Taihang Range.

Foe Troops Bombed

Japanese Army Air Units with a large bomber-fighter squadron have been conducting intensive bombings of enemy troops in the area since last Friday and are leading the war situation to the advantage of the Japanese land forces. Picked Japanese soldiers are keeping up their march day and night in an effort to annihilate the enemy completely.

Because the localities where the enemy troops are firmly entrenched are known for their high mountains and deep ravines near the Hopei-Shansi-Honan provincial border, the Japanese troops are going through physical privation and hardships, constructing narrow roads and repairing those destroyed by the enemy. A certain Japanese unit has been engaged in road building between Suiyehchen and Linhsien since April 21. This road was about to be built by a certain unit in June last year when the Shansi-Hopei-Honan provincial border campaign was staged, but, due to the steep nature of the terrain in the district and obstruction by the enemy, the construction work did not progress as expected.

The removal of huge boulders and excavation of mines as well as the blasting of rocks are going on satisfactorily this time. By Saturday afternoon a 50-kilometer automobile road was completed and motor trucks started to run on it the same day.

The enemy 24th Army Corps faces annihilation in the encirclement and annihilation drive begun, in the vast area where the provinces of Shansi, Honan, and Hopei meet, from the Peking-Hankow line by the Hattori and Seirenji Units, according to a Domei report from the Shansi-Honan Hopei border front.

30,000 Still Resisting

The 40th Army of the 24th Army Corps, including two divisions, the 39th and the 108th under Ma Fa-wu, chief of the army, and Liu Shih-chuang, his lieutenant, and others number 30,000 and are resisting from the area centered in Suiyehchen, Linhsien, and Linchi. At the time of the Shansi drive during the early days of the China Affair, this group existed in the area near the southeastern border of Shansi Province, but under pressure from the Communists and the troops directly under Chiang Kai-shek, moved to the present area. In the South Shansi campaign in July, 1938, it offered stubborn resistance.

Since then it suffered severe losses in the Battle of the Great Plains, the campaign in the southern Taihang Ranges and other operations and was near disintegration. But it worked desperately to rebuild its position and began activity again last October in the south part of the Peking-Hankow line. The headquarters, until last yeear, were at [illegible], but since its stronghold was crushed in the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border campaign last June the headquarters have been moved westward to Wangyangpa. There, through forced conscription of the peasants

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR ADMIRALS' GALLANTRY TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the defense deck, under strong protection and under close guard.

Imperial Photograph Removed

"One of the men with all respect put the Imperial photograph into the box in which it was to be removed. With all care he put the box securely on his back and took it to the fore deck where it was deposited for a time.

"There was a further order, by which it was removed to the destroyer.

"It was His Majesty the Emperor's warship. The work had just been completed of removing the Imperial photograph from it to another vessel.

"All the loyal and brave men were struck with awe at the thought of this: 'Were not the efforts of all of us, subjects, lacking in loyal devotion?'

"They found it impossible to keep back tears of indignation.

"Commander Kaku now decided that there was nothing for all members to do but to withdraw. He reported this decision to Chief Commander Yamaguchi. The latter agreed and ordered him to report this to the command of the fleet.

"This report was communicated to a destroyer in the neighborhood by means of a faint beam of an electric torch. Then it was passed on to the command of the fleet.

"By this time the night was far advanced. All this time the desperate work had been continued of rescuing the comrades in the engine and boiler rooms. Hot smoke hampered the rescue party. All means had been tried, and now the last hope of saving the men was gone.

"The comrades by turns shouted at the top of their voices with burning tears in their eyes. Smokes, roaring in swirls, came at their faces.

Men Told to Gather

"The order came at last: 'All members. Gather on the flying deck.'

"Sirens rending the air, and strained voices from broken throats communicated the order throughout the vessel.

"The flying deck on which all members assembled was inclining like a board. It was rough with fissures and shot-holes, a pitiful sight.

"The faces of those assembling on the deck were blackened with oil and sweat, mute evidence of the day-long struggle made by them.

"There was a glare in every eye, that showed the indomitable fighting spirit in its owner. There was nothing that caused one even to suspect that any of the men was despondent and spiritless.

"It happened that the eye of all the men turned to the bridge at the same time and rested there.

"On one side of the bridge stood Chief Commander Yamaguchi with staff officers. To the left were Commander Kaku, the Vice-Commander, and others.

"At the sight of this the thought came upon us that even in this position in which they found themselves, none of them thought about themselves, about life and death, and all they desired was to be with the ship.

"The various company commanders called over the names of the men under them, and notified their superiors to that effect. Profiles were placed in outline against the roaring flames and the moon light.

"'I see. My Chief Commander and my Commander are safe,' each of the men muttered.

"The superiors for their part reported to the commander.

Biscuits From Destroyer

"Then Commander Kaku made a salute to Chief Commander Yamaguchi. Both officers left the bridge and went down to the flying deck.

"At their feet after their descent lay a number of boxes of biscuits. These were from the destroyer which had assisted fighting the fire to serve as emergency food.

"There was not a single man on the vessel which helped himself to any of the biscuits.

"All members, from the Chief Commander downward, had taken nothing in the way of food except one rice-ball, ration of men on the firing lines, from the dawn of the day until that time. None of them had drunk a cup of water.

"Commander Kaku stood on the boxes of biscuits. With all solemnity he gave the following instructions to his men:

"'Since you boarded the ship you done your duties very well. You did that in the air attack on Hawaii, in other fights, and in the attack of today. You have done what a sailor of the Empire ought to do as well as could be. As the commander of the ship I feel the greatest satisfaction. At the same time I am full of gratitude to you. Let me tender my thanks to you.

"'I have no words for my feeling toward the spirits of the many comrades-in-arms whom I cannot see at this moment although they were in the battle of today. At the same time I ask His Majesty the Emperor and the people generally pardons for the loss of many valuable subjects.

"'As I told you before we made the present sally, the real fighting has yet to be done. Your colleagues rest in their graves under this sea. But the spirits of numerous heroes, regarding this sea surface as the route along which to march to annihilate America, will be the guardians of our Pacific for untold ages. I pray that you will redouble your efforts and add to the glory of our Navy. I pray that you will train yourselves mutually more and more in the spirit of not ending until the enemy is crushed.

"'I earnestly hope that you will fight successfully.

"'Now I order all of you to withdraw at once.'

"He was strong at the ending.

Chief Commander Speaks

Chief Commander Yamaguchi followed immediately. He stood on the improvised platform.

"'I think that the Commander in his instructions just given covered all I have to say. I have nothing to say to you. We derive all our joy from the thought that we were born in the Empire, saw service in a battle after our hearts, and could perform our duties. I have a wish that we together turn toward the Imperial Palace with bowed heads and give cheers for His Majesty the Emperor.'

"There was nothing unusual about the voice and the attitude of the Chief Commander. But visible was the intense feeling which the Chief Commander's silence and immobility produced in the officers and men standing before him in rows.

"In the midst of the terrific sounds of the explosions of bombs and in the roaring flames which leapt lengthwise and breadthwise cheers for His Imperial Majesty rose from the assembled officers and men. They were so loud that they could distinctly be heard above sounds of explosions and raging hot winds.

"Commander Kaku raised his voice and commanded: Haul down the ship's ensign at once.'

Silence on Burning Ship

"All members stood at attention. There was a silence on the burning ship. Flames and hot winds were nothing to the men whose preoccupation was with the maintenance of discipline.

"There was a playing of the Kimigayo. While the music was playing the ship's ensign was taken down.

"The commander's flag too was taken down. There were tears in the eyes of all.

"By this time all members had understood what had been determined by Chief Commander Yamaguchi and Commander Kaku.

"The Vice-Commander collected the heads of the various sections. Then he communicated to the Commander that he and the chiefs of the sections would like to remain on the ship.

"'That is not good,' the Commander said to the Vice-Commander. 'As the man responsible for the ship, I have the honor of sharing the fate of the ship. I will not allow others to do. What I say to you over again is that the real fighting has yet to be fought. There will be endless difficult battles in which you are expected to display your loyalty. Try to learn from the lesson learned today, and endeavor to build up a stronger navy. Beat and crush America and Britain.'

"In this way the Commander turned down the Vice-Commander's proposals.

"The Vice-Commander turned to the Chief-Commander and said: "Chief-Commander. Please leave the ship. I am under the duty to remain on the ship."

"The Chief commander said neither 'Yes' nor "No.' He only nodded.

"All day he had been on the bridge. He had spoken little. There had been a constant smile on his face. Outward he was meek. Inwardly, he was a man of decision. He used to say: 'A warrior dies. The moment he sees the light of day.'

"Commander Kaku, who knew him well, did not feel like renewing his request to him to leave the ship. He stood silent by the Chief-Commander's side for a few moments. Then the Chief Commander turned to the officers and men and ordered them to leave the vessel at once.

"By this time the vessel had listed heavily, and it looked as though the ship would be in a crisis in a few moments.

"'Be quick to leave. Why do you not withdraw?'

"The Chief Commander told the members sternly.

"The Chief Commander turned round at this time and specially summoned the senior staff officer and vice-commander of the ship, saying, 'As the battle is going on now, it is difficult to tell what will happen to you any time. I will specially solicit you to tell what I say to the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. It is this.'

Offers Apologies

"He then adjusted himself correctly and standing at attention said solemnly, 'I offer a thousand apologies for having caused His Imperial Majesty's ship to be damaged, but I have done my best. The only regret, however, is that things have come to such a pass before the last stroke was dealt to the remaining one enemy ship. Please, revenge this. I pray for the long and successful war victory of the Commander-in-Chief. This is all. Thank you.'

"Hardly had he said this than Chief Commander Yamaguchi calmly stepped toward the bridge. Captain Kaku, Commander of the ship, followed him in haste toward the bridge.

"'Chief Commander, please, give me something to remember you.'

"So said the senior staff officer looking toward the bridge with his hands lifted up. Chief Commander Yamaguchi gently threw his field cap to the staff officer. The vice-commander carried the ensign with him, while the senior staff officer took with him the admiral's ensign and field cap. Both were the last men to leave the ship.

"The two destroyers hesitated to leave the warship and turned round and round it several times. During the intervening time the destroyers lowered their life-boats and all men aboard cried toward the two men remaining on board, shaking their caps or lifting their hands, as if they were expressing warm sympathy toward their parents. However, the Chief Commander and Commander of the ship were resolute. Not a sign of stir was visible to them, as they were standing correctly on the bridge and occasionally waving their hands in response to the calls of their men below.

"The two figures then appeared in godlike sublimity. In another moment, the bridge was shrouded in a black smoke. Again in the next moment the two noble figures were seen on silhouette. Still, the two persons continued to wave their hands.

"In the meantime, an appalling change of the sea surface took place. There arose a tidal sound caused by a sudden great whirlpool. Which one, the tidal sound or great whirlpool, preceded the other was difficult to tell. With a huge detonation a cleavage ran through the warship. Its starboard began to make an ominous list and began sinking rapidly.

"There was neither human figure, nor flames nor smoke on the bridge. Serenity and sublimity pervaded the scene. There were no figures of Chief Commander Yamaguchi and Commander Kaku, when all men aboard the two destroyers looked toward the sinking ship. They saw right before their eyes the one real Spirit of the Imperial Navy, as demonstrated by the two persons as one. They saw in their minds a lightning flash of the gods.

Impressive End

"The impressive end of these two noble admirals, who shared the fate of His Imperial Majesty's warship, after fulfilling their duties with self-composure, firm resolution and a keen sense of patriotism amply manifests the prestige of Japanese sailors. Theirs is the quintessence of Bushido, and their loyalty and exploits will be written in the annals of war, to serve as an inspiration to future generations.

"Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, paid a very high tribute to their thrilling end through poems of his own composition. It is not necessarily very difficult for one to carry death into the ranks of the enemy, but only a brave admiral, who has grit and resolution, can take such a step while he is commanding a valuable warship carrying one thousand several hundred men. Theirs were the traditional attacking spirit of the Japanese Navy incarnate.

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was ever sincere and unselfish. He was ever afire with the attacking spirit in battle. Rarely he erred in his judgment of warfare. Every one who had ever been trained by Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was determined to seek death in fighting anytime and at any place. The men under him looked up to him as their 'father.'

"Whenever an attacking unit was about to start action, Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi used to say, 'You all should crush the enemy with a firm will of crashing all your planes against the enemy planes. I, the Commander, too, will follow you later.' His words of encouragement at all times bolstered the fighting spirit of the men under him.

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi used to say that his first name Tamon was named after the childhood name, Tamonmaru, of the Great Nanko, and the Great Nanko's famous will 'Serving the country through seven deaths and lives' was his motto.

"Rear-Admiral Kaku was a man of much friendly feeling and men under him were always determined to share his fate in time of war.

Cornerstone for New Asia

"The warship carrying the two admirals thus sank after its hard fighting. It sank deep into the bottom of the Eastern Pacific as one of the corner-stones of the war for constructing Greater East Asia. The admirals fulfilled their duties perfectly. The enemy losses were several times as much as ours. Even if they were alive, they would have left nothing desired in their loyalty and the way of the subjects of the Emperor. The Vice-Admiral's constant conviction was shown in his words. 'The warrior's death is the same as his birthday.'

"To live in the eternal truth of great justice had been the fond hopes of the late Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and the late Rear-Admiral Kaku.

"The Eastern Pacific, where the souls of the two admirals are eternally reposed, is 'The Attacking Route to the Annihilation of America,' as Rear-Admiral Kaku used to say during his lifetime.

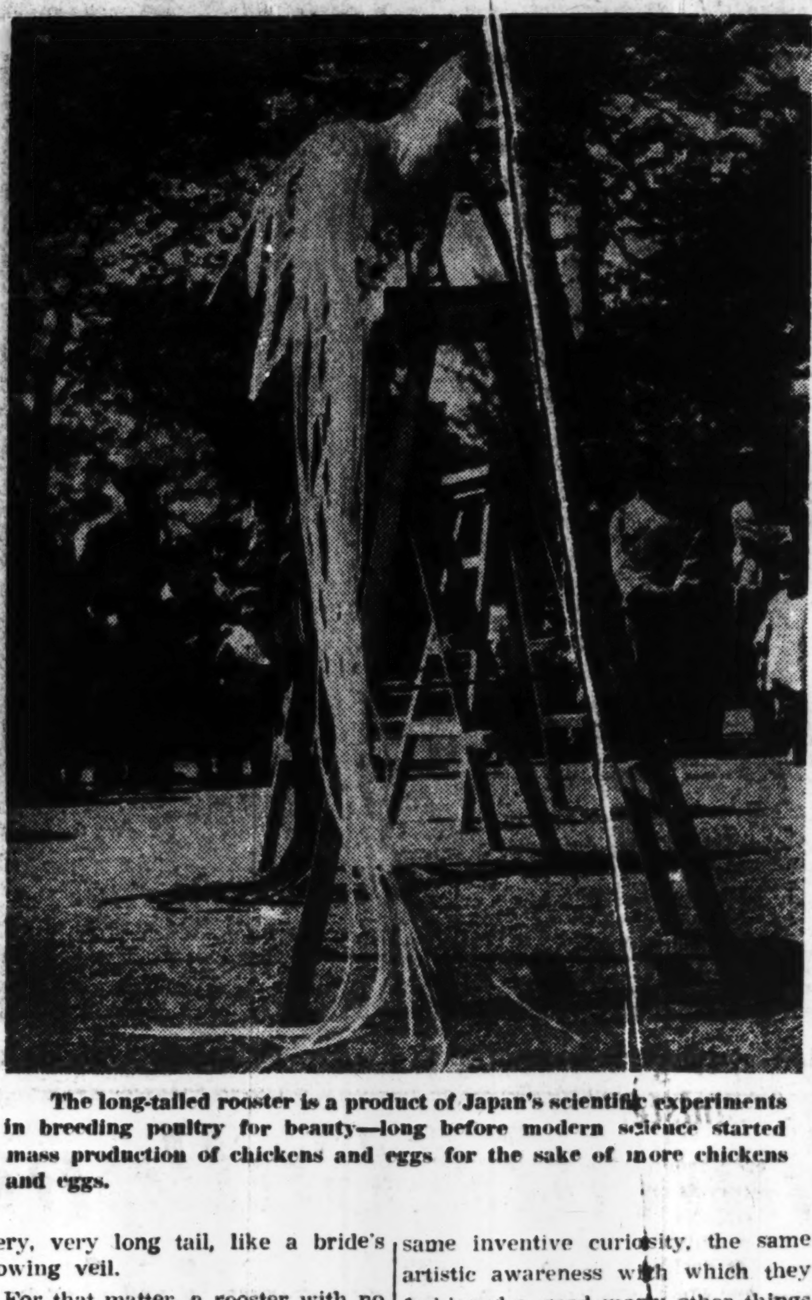
"Now, the great path for the annihilation of the enemy has been cut open. Their souls will ever run over the Pacific to lead the brave Japanese warriors to the goal of annihilation of the enemy. We will dash and dash toward our goal over this route."

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

POETRY IN POULTRY

By Kengi Hamada

Nobody knows what the tail plays in a rooster's busy life, except perhaps as a symbol of "he-oomph" to lure his harem of hens. The people of Japan, guessing as much long ago, felt that here was room for "oomprovement." Sticklers for the unique, they figured that the conventional tail of the rooster as adornment might look fascinating enough to hens because hens have no tail of their own to speak of, but not beautiful enough. It should be a very, very long tail, like a bride's flowing veil.



The long-tailed rooster is a product of Japan's scientific experiments in breeding poultry for beauty—long before modern science started mass production of chickens and eggs for the sake of more chickens and eggs.

For that matter, a rooster with no tail at all might look pretty startling too—with feathered buttocks round and smooth as a billiard ball. Another thing about the rooster of which they weren't quite satisfied was the briefness of his crow.

In ancient times the people of Japan never thought of raising chickens for food. The crowing member of the species was tolerated as a fairly reliable timepiece heralding the dawn. Then cock-fighting was introduced to while away leisure (they had plenty of it in those days), which was then being taken up with sentimental verse making; and betting became rampant. A rooster was called a "cock," just as he is called in English-speaking countries today, because that was how he crowed—just "cock," without the "a-doodle-doo-doo."

During the feudal era, some three hundred years ago, foreign fowl entered the country. These were the bantam, the cochin, the tomaru. They were smaller than the native breed but had much prettier tails and crowed the full doodle-doo.

It was this that set the people of Japan to thinking about improving the chanticleer's attractions. If a rooster was to be judged thereafter by his tail and his crow, then the status quo wasn't good enough. The tails of the imported cocks were fairly long, enough to make a serviceable duster perhaps, but not long enough. Their crow may have been longer than that of the native breed, but not long enough.

Years of experimenting and cross-breeding followed. The experimenters went about this business with the same scientific inquiry, the same inventive curiosity, the same artistic awareness with which they fashioned a good many other things—fusing, reconstituting, giving new expressions to the commonplace, perfecting. All things come to him who creates, and eventually they got what they wanted. They succeeded in turning out a rooster with a very long tail, some twenty feet long, like a bride's flowing tail.

They succeeded in turning out another type of cock possessing no tail at all, with feathered buttocks round and smooth as a billiard ball. They succeeded in turning out still another species of chanticleer that crowed in one breath for as long as 20 seconds.

Well, that was that. Whatever the hens thought about the new rooster regime, it at least satisfied the tastes of the experimenters. That's poetry for you, even though it reeks with poultry.

But not all roosters were thereafter bred that way. After the samurai turned capitalist the Japanese decided that the raising of chickens for food—the way the carnivorous West was doing—wasn't a bad idea. So they made a clear distinction between roosters bred for beauty and roosters bred as fathers of chicks. Today the same holds true. It's a way of life.

Crude Oil Carburetor

BRATISLAVA.—A carburetor for the evaporation of crude oil for ordinary internal combustion engines is reported to have been invented by a Slovak engineer. In trial runs over 100 kilometers this carburetor evaporated 3.4 liters, exploiting fuel up to 70 per cent. It is built next to the engine and weighs about 22 pounds.

Estonia Grows Tobacco

REVAL.—A series of measures to promote the cultivation of tobacco in Estonia has been promulgated by the Tobacco Growing Board in Reval. Special contracts have been concluded between the Board and peasants by which the latter are supplied with seeds, fertilizer and a special tobacco quota.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN P.I. UNDEVELOPED

Blame Put on Anglo-American Firms in Discriminating Policy Holders

Domei

MANILA, April 22.—The life insurance situation in the Philippine Islands, according to five investigators from the Insurance Control Association in Tokyo is much worse than expected, owing chiefly to the policy of the pre-war Anglo-American insurance companies in the islands to limit policy holders to white-collar workers in a few large towns.

These investigators have been here for about five months since November of last year when they were dispatched here to survey insurance conditions. Some results of their research have just been revealed as follows:

Up to the outbreak of the present war, the total insured amount among Filipinos reached 200,000,000 pesos, which is but 25 per cent of the aggregate insured amount among the inhabitants in Taiwan.

Insured persons had been limited to residents of leading centers as Manila in Luzon, the three largest towns of Iloilo, Bakoled and Cebu in the Visayan group, and Davao in Mindanao; especially the salaried class, doctors or other white-collar workers in these centers.

There practically are no insured persons among the farming population in the islands, which is interpreted by the investigators as general antipathy among Filipinos regarding savings, including insurance. There is another reason for Anglo-American insurance firms operating in the islands have been in the habit of limiting their sphere of activity to those living in their vicinity, such as native employes.

As to how Japanese life insurance companies will operate in the islands will depend on a detailed program formulated on reports on the present investigators.

The most important question will be to educate Filipinos in recognizing the importance of insuring their lives.

Enemy Is Disagreed On Pacific Warfare

(Continued from Page 1)

January. American Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson is reported to have denied that on Thursday declaring, "MacArthur will reach the age limit but by the present war his value has gone up and he is especially important. And the age limit will not apply to General MacArthur."

Against the denunciations of Australian government circles, Frank Knox, American Secretary of Navy, speaking over the radio on Thursday, Anzac Day, asserted, "The Tunisian front is far distant from Auckland, Sidney and Washington. But the victory of the anti-Axis forces in Africa will help toward the the completion of the scissors which will capture and rend asunder the Japanese Forces. This war is a world war and a victory, gained no matter in what far distant front, will benefit immediately the anti-Axis forces on all fronts."

Powerful Nippon Units Trap Chungking Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

it was working feverishly to rebuild its army.

Chungking troops numbering some 30,000 have now been trapped in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border area by the various Japanese units converging on them from different directions and they are trying desperately to wriggle out of the steadily closing-in ring of steel, according to a Domei dispatch from the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border.

The dispatch says that on the night of April 20 the Takamura, Kasahara, Murakawa, Hattori, Katsumata and Ishii units, all crack troops of the Japanese Forces in China, began simultaneous operations from the Peking-Hankow area against the stronghold of the Chiang Kai-shek 24th Army Corps. Encountering the 40th Army belonging to the 24th Army Corps at its strongly-fortified vanguard position near Matien, 14 kilometers west of Shuiyehchen, on April 21, the Japanese delivered a furious attack and reduced it at one blow, putting the enemy to rout. Advancing in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, they arrived at the village of Chiwu, 28 kilometers southwest of Shuiyehchen by the evening of April 22. At once they engaged the 1,500 enemy troops strongly fortified in the mountain position to the west of the village. Under cover of night, the Japanese made a bayonet charge and wrested from the enemy their pill-box position and are now hot in pursuit of the remnants of the routed force southwestward.

Meanwhile, the crack units that advanced south from X X, penetrated into Linhsien, important base of the 24th Army Corps 45 kilometers west of Shuiyehchen on the Honan-Shansi provincial border and completely occupied the place. They are now pouring into the Hochienchen area in pursuit of the enemy.

The army air force cooperating with the land units swept over the main force of the 40th Army massed near Hochienchen and the enemy position on the summit of a mountain in a mixed formation of bombers and fighters and by a razing machine-gun fire caused severe damage to the enemy.

Thus the 30,000 Chungking troops, driven into a pocket formed by the above Japanese units and the units now advancing north from a certain position have been completely trapped and Lung Pin-yun, commander-in-chief of the 24th Army Corps, Ma Fa-wu, commander of the 40th Army, and their staff officers scurrying to and fro in a frantic endeavor to escape from the trap that is closing in.

HONGKONG PUSHING JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Remarkable Progress Made as Numerous Schools Established on Island

Domei

HONGKONG, April 23.—Popularization of the Japanese language in Hongkong has made remarkable advances of late thanks to the untiring efforts of the Hongkong Government-General and the establishment of a large number of Japanese language schools.

It is recalled in this connection that the Hongkong Government-General, on April 16 of last year, promulgated regulations for the establishment of Japanese language schools to aid its citizens in the learning and understanding of the Japanese language.

At one time, the number of such institutions reached as many as 80 but, as the result of mergers of some schools, this number was reduced to 52. Through these Japanese language teaching organs, 6,326 male and 2,970 female citizens have already been sent to the construction front.

Under the guidance of 112 instructors, 6,920 students are presently learning the Japanese syllabary and even those who are unable to attend the schools are quickly picking up Japanese. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no difficulty in transacting business in Japanese today in any part of this port city.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the opening of the Japanese language schools here, a Japanese language ability demonstration of Hongkong citizens will be held at the East Asia Academy at 2 p.m. on April 27.

The speed at which the Japanese language is being popularized in Hongkong is simply remarkable and the day is not far off when the whole of Hongkong will come to understand the language of the Empire of Japan.

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
1 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 0651, 5300, near [illegible] Bldg., Kyobashi [illegible]

ASIA FUR INDUSTRY
New Selection of Silver Foxes. Minks and Any Other Kind of Furs, at moderate prices. Will call at your home without obligation.
E. Semf, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo, Tel. Omori 06-42.00
Stays at Kobe Hotel 7th to 9th Every month Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786.

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and in universities abroad.
A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.
9 X 6 inches. 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9X6 inches. 300 Pages—Price, ¥6.00 (In Japan)
JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9X6 inches
THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
520 Pages 9 X 6 inches Yen 7.00 (In Japan)
An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese. Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Pages 300 Yen [illegible]
DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
650 pages, 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00
CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
22 X 15 cm.—Pag 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen [illegible]
SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE Bentendori, Yokohama
FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
LIBRAIRIE G. TAUPIN & Cie Hanoi
ALBERT PORTAIL Saigon
IMPRIMERIE D'EXTREME ORIENT Hanoi

FOR BOTH CONSTIPATION AND DIARRHEA
Wakamoto is a generous source of Vitamins B₁, B₂ . B₆ and various digestive enzymes, especially diastase, protease and lipase. It strengthens intestinal nerves and muscles, restores natural functions and encourages regular elimination, thus promoting sound health and well-being.
Wakamoto Ltd.
(Chemical Industries)
11, Shiba Park, Tokyo
WAKAMOTO

Bis auf Weiteres:
JEDEN SONNTAG
GESCHLOSSEN
Lohmeyer's Restaurant

A Portrait is a Gift of Lasting Beauty
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu, Tel. 48-2734

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウス ホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

NATION OF AMERICA BUILT ON MASSACRE

Yankee Atrocity Bred by Materialism and Fear of Existence —Judaism Another Cause

The following is the concluding part of the article entitled "American Bestiality," by Seiju Matsushita, professor at Rikkyo University. The first part of the article appeared in Saturday morning's issue of the Nippon Times.

Why are the Americans not ashamed of beautifying and moralizing their wicked and cruel conduct? They have been instinctively on the alert for the preservation of the Anglo-Saxon race ever since the evolution theory of man was advocated by scholars in the latter half of the 19th century. They are the matchless exponents of the theory of the struggle for existence.

The Anglo-Saxon race first drove the Celts from the British mainland in order to found their own nation, and later, on the American continent they again massacred the Indians to establish the United States of America there. The building up of nations by the Anglo-Saxons always required either the banishment or the massacre of other races. We must remember the fact that Anglo-Saxons have so far built their nations at the sacrifice of others.

Every nation throughout the world is greatly influenced by the spirit of its founding. In Japan since its founding, all the people have been firmly united into one with the Imperial Household as their center. Japan was not founded upon the sacrifice of other clans but upon the unity of blood.

Japanese Value Mercy

Our judgment of good and evil and hatred of wickedness should be attributed to the spirit on which Japan is founded. The spirit on which the United States is founded is cruelty and atrocity, because America was built by resorting to the means of massacre and annihilation of other races. It is natural that the Japanese value mercy and regard brutality as human wickedness, while the Americans beautify the latter as the utmost virtue. Both the Japanese and the Americans instinctively crave for their existence, but while the former exists on the virture of great harmony, tolerance and construction the latter preserve their existence by means of subjugation, massacre and destruction.

We, the Japanese should never be influenced by the American outlook on the world, their philosophy of hatred and their cruel sense of morality. We must attain our objectives through the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," by constantly reminding ourselves of the fact that Japan and the enemy are far apart in spiritual outlook.

Another cause which did much in the way of creating the American character was Judaism which permeated throughout the country. The Hebrews who worshipped the god of jealousy were driven out of their own country and scattered in all directions without a country to return to. In spite of the fact that they lost their country their outlook on the world spread far and wide forming one steady stream in western civilization.

How Judaism Entered

Judaism entered and rooted itself on American soil by two ways, first by the immigration of the Puritans and second, by the large-scale entry of the Jews into America. Although Christianity is essentially the negation of the Jewish creed when the latter entered the American continent and implanted itself in American minds, the true spirit of Christianity was lost and replaced by the cruel principles of Judaism.

In later years, the Jews who migrated into America launched severe and relentless campaigns against the Christians, cleverly and cunningly maneuvering their ideological warfare by entirely eradicating all the traces of true Christian influence. Thus, the Jews succeeded in converting Anglo-Saxon race into idol-worshipping hypocrites.

Judaism is none other than a religion of exclusion, jealousy, revenge, cruelty, destruction and hatred. In other words it advocates the philisophy of hostilities, disruption, and opposition. It is unbelievable that such ideology should be firmly advocated by one race and cultivated and permeated through other peoples.

All human beings are instinctively in quest of great harmony and unification, only the means by which their objectives are to the realized are different according to various nationalities. We, the Japanese who are inseparably united into one, are so confident of the eternal nature of the nation that we can be tolerant with other peoples. We do not hesitate to take in the cultures of other peoples and digest them for our own good. On the contrary, the Jews not being confident of their security of existence and conscious of their national weakness, cannot afford to tolerate other peoples and their cultures. In other words, being continuously threatened by their inferiority complex they outwardly assume a cruel and oppressive attitude.

Inwardly Despondent

Although the Americans appear to embrace strong will-power, they are inwardly ceaselessly menaced by despondency and inferiority complex, because they are devoid of a firm faith in the foundation of their nation. They cannot believe anything invisible, therefore they depend solely on material or brutal force. Nothing can convince them except the things they are able to see with their eyes. They have no other reliable support to carry out the present war than their stupendously great number of planes.

The American atrocity and inhumanity was thus cultivated by the outrageous creed of exclusionism and materialism coupled with their extreme fear of existence.

What attitude should we assume toward the enemy so completely imbued with cruelty and brutality? Firstly, it is most important to become fully aquainted with his characteristic nationality. It must be remembered that the American inhuman conduct is not the outcome of their temporary blunder, but the expression of their bestial moral principles and diabolic sense of beauty. Therefore, no moderate policy is permissible in our attitude toward the enemy. If they turn toward us their understanding countenance, it is none other than a gesture, most hypocritical and devilish to the core. They will never hesitate to launch a wholesale massacre as was the case with the Filipinos.

Must Wipe Out Materialism

Secondly, we must keep in mind that the American atrocity is the manifestation of their inferiority complex and of their deep-rooted sense of despondency. They cannot believe in anything but material force. Therefore, in order to disable the enemy, Japan must deprive it of its material power in which it has limitless faith and assurance. We, the Japanese are not devotees of materialism. However, it is urgent for us to destroy the material power of the enemy and to shatter and crack the foundation of its faith.

America's cruelty being instinctive, it is translated most fully into action toward the weaker while it becomes hesitant in the face of the stronger. The red Indians who could put up stiff resistance are still surviving. The stronger the resistance, the faster their bestiality wanes.

Lastly, but not the least importance is to completely eradicate the American influence on thoughts and to realize afresh and fully the basic character of Japan.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

GOOD FUTURE SEEN IN HONGKONG FISHING

¥500,000,000 Catch Obtained Annually in Waters Surrounding Island

Hongkong News

In discussing the fishing industry and forestry problems, both of great importance to Hongkong, Mr. Tomari, Chief of the General Affairs Department, said that the Government is concentrating on auxiliary sailing vessels for obtaining fish, from Taiwan to the Gulf of Tonking, fish valued at ¥500,000,000 can be obtained yearly.

With the proper ships and equipment, live fish could be put into cold storage immediately after they are caught. This treatment not only preserved the fish, but the flavor and taste remained unimpaired up to two or three years, he added.

Asked if anything was being done to improve the old method of fishing with nets and lines, he replied that owing to the lack of skilled instructors, nothing could be carried out yet. A few experts from Tokyo have arrived in Hongkong, he added, and they are at present stationed in the Shaukiwan area.

With the formation of fishing syndicates, the livelihood of the fishermen had now become much more stabilized. Surplus supplies were bought up by the syndicates and put into cold storage for any possible shortage on the market.

Apart from having the price of fish controlled, he declared the Government was also looking after the interests of the fishermen by supplying them with oil for lighting purposes, and also salt for salting fish.

The Civil Affairs Department is now considering a similar plan for the cold storage of vegetables, so that any future shortage will not affect the price on the markets.

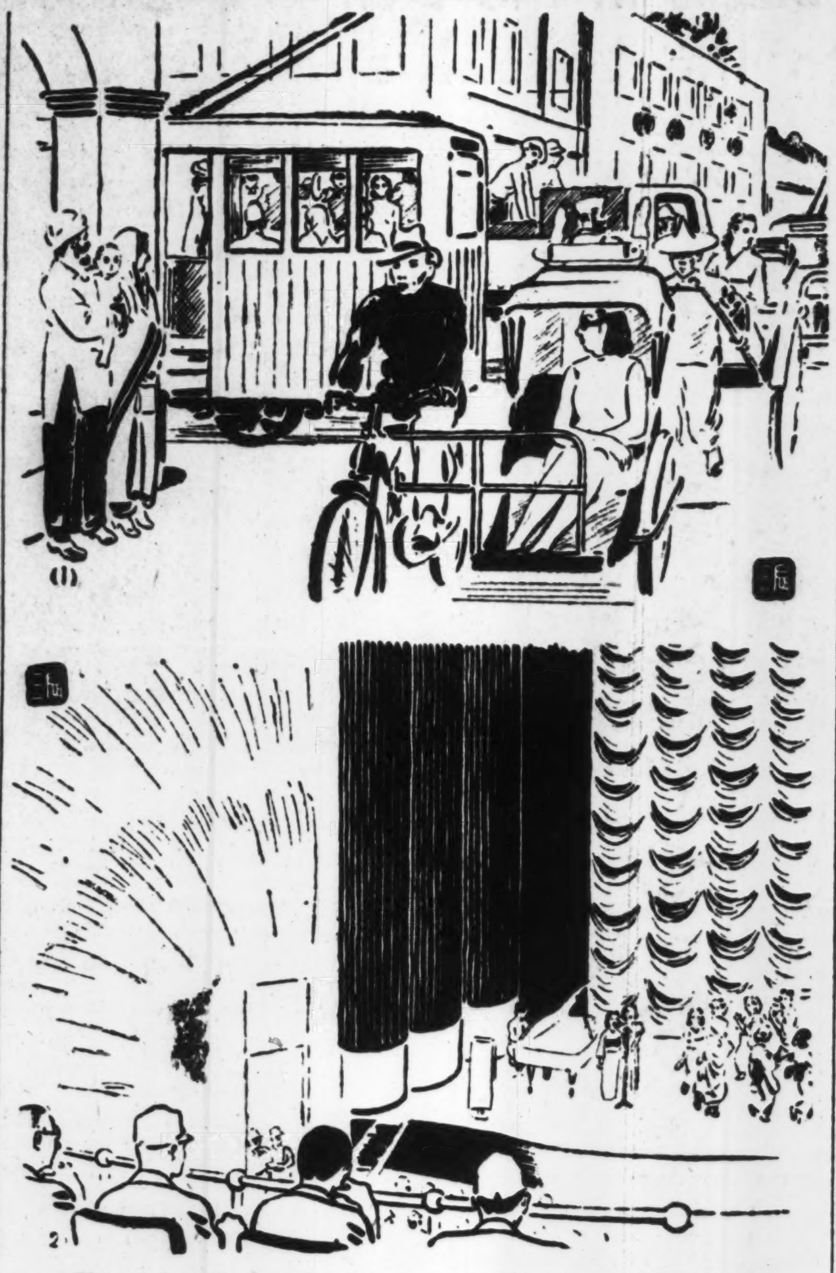
Forestry Problem

Regarding the forestry problem in Hongkong, Mr. Tomari said that botanical experts from Taiwan have already completed their investigations in Hongkong, and a report has already been submitted to the Government for consideration.

Recommendations were also made regarding the type of trees for planting in Hongkong, while the firewood problem was also included.

The Government did not think that any huge expenditure was necessary on this problem, the General Affairs Chief added, as the planting and afforestation scheme was already being proceeded with in Kowloon and the New Territories. The people themselves could take part in the scheme. In Japan, on April 3 yearly, all citizens, young and old, participated by planting a tree each.

The custom of cutting grass from the hills was also in vogue in Chosen before. This was a very bad practice, as the lack of grass affected the growth of plants and trees. In Hongkong, a similar practice was prevalent, but since the ban on cutting of grass was made by the Government the number of offenders had decreased.



Signs of revival and normalcy are evident everywhere in Shonan today. Top: The city's complicated traffic system handles automobiles, railless trams, buses, bicycles and many other types of vehicles. Lower: One of the leading theaters of Shonan, offering Japanese music and dance numbers. Sketches by Superior Private Tatsuzo Tamura.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Crafty Britain Desperately Attempting To Betray Small Nations in Sinister Plot

Shanghai Times

The recent Allied negotiations on post-war settlement prove not only the lack of understanding among the so-called United Nations, but also the fact that despite the much-publicized Atlantic Charter guaranteeing a sort of freedom to small European States, Britain is once again trying to betray the small countries and force them to take orders from bigger anti-Axis Powers, Yoji Hirota, Japanese Embassy Spokesman, revealed.

Not only in Europe but also in Asia, Britain is carrying on her traditional role of betrayer as, completely foresaking Chungking, it declared that post-war arrangements in Asia will be made by the three major anti-Axis Powers—the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the spokesman declared.

"This concern of the Allies over the post-war settlement as evidenced by the recent broadcast speech by Premier Winston Churchill, Major R. Anthony Eden's trip to the United States and The Times (London) editorial on March 10, seems strange to us, as it is the Axis Powers and not the Allied nations that should be concerned with the settlement of post-war Europe," Mr. Hirota said.

"The conclusions reached at these discussions are of no interest to us," the spokesman continued, adding that the fact that is most interesting is the assumption by Britain of her historic role as betrayer of the nations—a role which nearly all races in the world have not only understood but suffered from.

Reviewing betrayals by Britain in the past 20 years, Mr. Hirota cited the case of Italy which in 1915 was promised that her desires in the Adriatic Sea regions would be fulfilled but was ignored at the signing of the Versailles Treaty. Arabs who took up arms in the World War I against their mother country—Turkey—to obtain autonomy as guaranteed by the ill-famous Balfour Declaration were disregarded. France was also promised certain territories in the Near East. Finally the Jews who were told by Britain that Palestine would be theirs in the same Balfour Declaration were also completely forgotten, the spokesman continued.

From a legal standpoint, England is guilty of selling the same country to many different parties and she has done the same to Japan as the 1905 Anglo-Japanese Alliance was scrapped by London without notice in 1922, as England thought that a rapprochement with the United States would be more beneficial to her than the treaty.

After termination of World War I, President Wilson's 14 Points were completely disregarded and the nation hardest hit by this was Germany, as is well known, the spokesman said. "And now Chungking for the inglorious name of Britain is led to sacrifices and to new betrayals," he said.

Concluding, Mr. Hirota declared that "we who know Britain's policy of betrayals, warn all nations against that country and caution them not to become England's next victims."

SUMATRA RETURNS TO PRE-WAR STAGE

Playing Vital Role as Adjunct Of Malai Administrative Unit Under Japanese

Syonan Sinbun

March 27 was the first anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration in Sumatra. It is also the anniversary of the wholesale surrender of the anti-Axis forces at Kota Djani, Sumatra, on March 27, which, except for isolated mopping up operations, concluded hostilities in this fourth largest island in the world.

In this short period, a vast amount of reconstruction and new construction work has been accomplished. The reconstruction work was devoted to rebuilding or reconditioning damaged buildings, roads, bridges and harbor and industrial facilities throughout the land, while new construction work has been directed toward developing the natural resources of this "treasure house" of the East and establishing the basis of self sufficiency in the daily necessities of the inhabitants and of those of nearby Malai, with which it now forms one administrative unit.

The taking of Palembang by paratroops within a matter of a few hours and the enormous distances covered by the various landing parties that took part in the conquest of the island make this phase of the war extremely significant from the military standpoint.

Great Strides Made

Great strides have been made by the Military Administration in the direction of creating a new Sumatra that will take its proper place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Today Sumatra is an important adjunct of the Malai-Sumatra administrative unit and its great potential agricultural and mineral resource angurs well for a Malai-Sumatra that will shortly be entirely self-sufficient in regard to the daily wants of the population.

Covering an area of nearly 500,000 square kilometers, Sumatra has a population of 10,000,000 who have a vast amount of work ahead of them yet before their homeland reaches a state of development that will enable her to become in truth the store house of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Already Sumatra oil, rice, cattle and poultry as well as timber and coal have begun to make their presence felt in Malai and it will not take long, if the progress of the past year is a criterion, before they are widely distributed thoroughout Greater East Asia.

Looking back to the days of the fighting in Sumatra and the initial period of the Military Administration in that island, one is struck by the policy of the military by restoring normal conditions in captured areas while fighting was still progressing in other parts of the same territory.

Oil Plants Resumed

As early as April 2, last year Sumatra's big oil plants had resumed full production after damage by the enemy had been repaired in both the Palembang oilfields and refineries, while as early as April 11 steps were being taken by the authorities to resume sea traffic between Malai and Sumatra.

Since then hundreds of thousands of acres have been planted with padi while the acreage under vegetables has been increased enormously to cope with the wants of the local inhabitants and those of Malai, to which they are shipped daily. Sumatra timber and rubber also play an important part in the economic life of the Malai-Sumatra unit while the potential of mineral resources like coal, tin and mineral oil are being steadily developed under the direction of Japanese experts.

Livestock rearing is also receiving the careful attention of the authorities and great progress has already been made in this direction. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Military Administration has investigated the possibilities of electrifying the whole island by exploiting the hydro-electric potential of Lake Toba where an important livestock rearing scheme is being carried out.

The political significance of a Malai-Sumatra administrative unit in which the economic, industrial, educational, religious and cultural policy is governed from Shonan is greatly appreciated by the far sighted leaders of various communities, particularly the Malais, who view the unification of these two territories as a very significant move for the full development of their latent possibilities.

Under the aegis of the New Order, Sumatra has made astounding progress during the past year. It has in this short space of time developed from a backward and insignificant outpost of Dutch imperialism to an important and vital cog in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Rope From Coconut

Shonan's newest industry is one that is full of promise for the future and capable of expansion on an ever-increasing scale. It is the manufacture of rope of varying thickness from coconut husk fiber.

Formerly, household requirements like scrubbing brushes or brooms were the only things manufactured from coconut husk. Today, along with the manufacture of these brushes, an increasing number of small factories have sprung up all over the island where rope is manufactured from coconut husk fiber with excellent results.

Owing to the increased demand, the husk of the dried coconut is now sold at two cents apiece, though previously it had little or no value. The new industry provides work for thousands of Chinese girls who earn 60 to 90 cents a day, twining husk fiber into thin rope strands.

First, the husks are thoroughly beaten out and the strands dried in the sun. Then the strands are twisted into rope about half-an-inch thick. Thicker ropes suitable for use on locally-built sailing craft, Chinese junks or tongkangs, or for hauling, are also being made.

Great care and skill is required in the twining of these thin strands of rope as the strands have to be kept taut and pressure maintained while the actual twining process is in progress.

In Shonan today, there are many factories which produce this rope, chiefly in Serangoon and Bukit Timah areas where there is a plentiful supply of coconuts.

This new industry provides thousands of local inhabitants with steady employment, and the rope is sold on the market at prices well below those for imported hemp or cordage.

Selangor Sends Students

One hundred and twenty-one candidates, out of 150, have been selected to undergo training at the Navy Workshop at Shonan on results of the recent examination held in the Selangor Government Office, it is announced by the General Affairs Department.

Tested for physical fitness and good character, these boys, mostly Malais and Indians, will now go for six months' training in Shonan. Uniforms, board and lodging and a pocket expense of five dollars a month will be given by the Government. After their training, they will be assigned jobs in the Navy Workshop.

GENERAL HIRONO, HEAD OF TAIWAN IRON, DIES

Was First President of Control Body; Funeral on April 27

Lieutenant-General Takichi Hirono, president of the Taiwan Iron and Steel Control Association, died of acute pneumonia at 11:45 p.m. on April 19 at his home in Nakanoku, Tokyo. The funeral rites will be observed at 1 p.m. on April 27 at the Seigenji temple in Nakano.

Starting his career as an artillery sub-lieutenant, he became major-general in March, 1935 and was promoted lieutenant-general in March, 1938. In the interval he graduated from the Army Staff College, appointed instructor in tactics at the college, commander of a brigade, commandant of a fort, director of the Field Artillery School and commander of various units in China. For his services on the continent, he was conferred the 1st class order of the Rising Sun and retired from active service in October, 1940. Toward the end of 1941 he was appointed the first president of the Taiwan Iron and Steel Control Association.

RITES HELD FOR DECEASED

Ceremonies for Late Miss Aiko Nakano Held at Soenji Temple

Last rites for Miss Aiko Nakano who died at the Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital last Wednesday, were held Friday at the Soenji Temple in Ushigome-ku under the joint sponsorship of the Nippon Times, the Nichinan Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, the Nisei Federation and the Mizuho Gakuin.

Obituary messages were read by representatives of the Nippon Times and the Mizuho Gakuin following the recitation of sutras.

The service was attended by more than 200 persons.

Katsuda, Kawasaki Promoted

Consul Naokichi Katsuda was on Thursday promoted to consul-general to be stationed at Hanoi. Torao Kawasaki, embassy second secretary was also promoted to consul-general to remain in Shanghai.

Farm Machines Displayed

SOFIA.—New agricultural machines will be on display for the first time at the International Fair at Plovdiv, which opens on April 26.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 6)

mamaro, Kamo Mabuchi, Moto-ori Norinaga and Hirata Atsutane, who are commonly regarded as the "four pillars of Japanese learning," formed the vital links in the chain of circumstances which had fended the nation from the greatest intellectual dilemma that the country had ever been assailed. And yet Hirata was every inch a self-made man who had passed thorough and survived many terrible storms and buffetings of fortune before he had won his well-deserved title as the greatest star in the national learning of his time.

(To Be Continued)

CHINA'S FOOD POLICY IS OUTLINED BY KU

Foodstuffs Head Appeals to People to Cooperate in Control Measures

Warning that the control exercised by the State over foodstuffs will be extended in the future, Foodstuffs Minister Ku Pao-heng issued an appeal to all commercial circles and businessmen as well as the general public to cooperate in the enforcement of China's wartime food control regulations, according to a special contributed article to Central Press Service.

Mr. Ku predicted that control over foodstuffs will be extended soon to wheat and other grains, meat and fishery products, and, perhaps, eventually to everything related to food. These measures, dictated by wartime necessity, will cover all fields affecting food from commodity prices to the purchasing, distribution and consumption structure.

"Rice has not been placed under the control of the newly inaugurated All-China Commercial Control General Association only because the present organization of the commercial guilds is not sufficiently advanced to permit them to deal with that staple food," he explained, "but this is only temporary. Some time in the future, rice will be placed under the jurisdiction of the control body."

He declared that the people of China by cooperating with these control measures can do their part toward smashing the Imperialist United States and British nations.

He specially stressed the importance of observations of these regulations in Shanghai, which is the manufacturing center. "But recently," he added, "Shanghai financial circles seem to have realized the necessity of cooperating with the National Government."

The foodstuffs head emphasized the need for expanding production of agricultural output. This, he commented, could be accomplished by extending the areas under cultivation and improving the quality of the farm produce. He suggested the need for improved technique, better fertilizers and superior implements.

"The Government, for its part, must win the confidence of the people in general," he suggested. "One means of doing this, is by advancing the rural pacification drives."

Mr. Ku expressed satisfaction by the results gained by the elevation of the Foodstuffs Commission to the status of Foodstuffs Ministry. As a commission, the organization was hampered in its administrative duties. But the new change has resulted in a co-ordinated structure with regard to foodstuffs unified through every stage from producer to consumer.

The Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The Mitsubishi Bank
Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 85,100,000

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron
K. Kodama — I. Morimura
J. Okada — T. Okubo
G. Kishinami — Viscount H. Kano
K. Itoh — T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lasio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

PARIS BEAUTÉ
(Mme. T. YAMAGUCHI, Prop)
August Gueirard, French
Beauty Specialist
Permanent Wave, Massage, Hair Dyeing
4-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-4349.
(Three minutes from Imperial Hotel by car)

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above tytle.

Capital Subscribed .... ¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up .... ¥ 128,125,000
Reserve Funds .... ¥ 178,150,000

Chairman
Teruo Akasi
President
Zyunsiro Mandai

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Keizyo, Husan and other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

AMERICA'S LAST OUTPOST WAS ISLE OF DELUSION

When British and Dutch War Bases in the East Fell Under Japanese Attack the Hopes Of the Yanks Turned to the Lone Island Fort in Manila Bay—Corregidor

Whilst the American troops were being wiped out step by step in the Philippines, her so-called allies, Great Britain and the N.E.I., were experiencing the greatest defeats in their history. Hongkong fell in eight days; Singapore collapsed in seven days; and the Dutch East Indies fell without a major battle.

In the Philippines, Bataan had fallen. Only the island fortress of Corregidor was left. The hopes of all America clung to this rocky, crouching island in Manila Bay. In New York men reassured one another that this, their Gibraltar of the Orient, could never fall. It was their criterion of modern defense, unshakable, impregnable. When it fell America's last outpost in the Orient disappeared. Corregidor had been only an American delusion.

The Nippon Times presents beginning today, a thrilling eye-witness account of the fall of Corregidor as it happened a year ago, by Kazumaro Uno, a member of the Military Press Bureau at Shanghai, who accompanied the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines. The second instalment will appear next Wednesday.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of May 6, Lieutenant-Colonel Katsuya, Chief of the Japanese Army Propaganda Corps in the Philippines, called for me at the Manila Hotel. Bataan was to be our destination. On the previous day he had told me that the long-anticipated, long planned blitzkreig on the powerful island fortress of Corregidor had begun on May 1, as squadrons of bombers started their systematic attacks on the island.

During the night I had had little sleep. My mind had been on Corregidor. The whole city of Manila knew that the assault on Corregidor was launched, but the question hanging on everyone's lips was, "When will the Japanese dare to attempt a landing?" Rumors were flying thick and fast. Speculations ranged from, "It will be weeks," to "It won't be long now, Corregidor cannot hold out for ever."

It was the latter belief that had been bothering me throughout the night. I wanted to be on hand when the Japanese sent their "human bullets" to capture Corregidor. I wanted to witness the surrender of General Wainwright and his men. I wanted to speak with American and Filipino war prisoners. I wanted to interview the nurses of Corregidor. And I wanted to see the inside of the island fortress. These were among my "musts" before returning to Shanghai. Yes, I had had a sleepless night, and yet when I roused myself from sleep at daybreak, I was astonishingly full of vigor and very wide awake.

Inside the Car

In a Lincoln Zephyr flying a red pennant, indicating the presence of a senior officer in the car, were Lieutenant-Colonel Katsuya, Mr. Machiuki of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, myself, two soldiers and the driver. The drive down the National Road, originally constructed for Baguio, was refreshing and most enjoyable. In a few hours we would be within sight of Corregidor. The thought of it compelled me to ask Lt.-Colonel Katsuya if he could disclose whether the Japanese forces had already launched their initial attempt against the island.

He grinned and without even looking at me said: "You know, of course, that the final offensive has begun. It started on the night of May 1. Since then, haven't you noticed anything?"

I gave the matter some thought. I recollected now that I had seen a blaze on Corregidor from the window of my hotel for several nights; but not, however, on the last two, even though I had scanned the horizon for that luminous patch intently. I had noticed also that the streets of Manila were filled with Japanese soldiers on leave. But it didn't seem to make sense to me. And so I answered negatively.

Thereupon the Lt.-Colonel looked at me and laughed rudely. I felt annoyed and cheap. If only I had been Sherlock Holmes or S.S. Van Dyne I might have been able to disappoint him, for he was undoubtedly taking my ignorance with some amusement. Mr. Machiuki also looked embarrassed. I knew that he too was unaware of what was in Colonel Katsuya's mind.

The Lt.-Colonel's laugh was short and he began to explain forthwith. "If you recall, the night before last, May 4, the 'blackout' of Manila was proclaimed lifted," he said, "and the whole of the town was illuminated for the first time since the Japanese occupation. And yesterday, Lieutenant-General M. Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, was host to executive officers of the Vargas Government."

The Landing

He paused and things began to dawn on me. The events would be broadcast over Station KZRH and naturally Corregidor would be listening! Oh—so!

"The landing should have been attempted last night!" Lt.-Colonel Katsuya concluded in a triumphant manner.

My heart sank, the most important of my "musts" to make the initial landing on Corregidor with the first group of "human bullets"—was shattered. My face must have shown my disappointment for the Lt.-Colonel asked what was the matter. I told him, and he grinned again. I felt more embarrassed than ever. Then he said—I suppose to comfort me—"You'd probably never have lived through it. Anyway, you will be able to go today."

I was satisfied. My imagination wandered off to what those soldiers must have gone through on the night before. I envied the fortunate war correspondents who had been privileged to accompany that first landing party. Then, as the car rounded a short curve, I became conscious of the countryside. It was an exceedingly hot day. At intervals of every few miles there were overturned trucks bearing the sign "U.S. Army." Some were urban vehicles that had been taken over, and the original red paint was still unchanged with a white sign painted on, reading "U.S. Army" or "U.S. Navy." Otherwise the countryside was bare. What buildings there had been, now lay in ruins—mere monuments to the homes of the natives which had been laid waste by the "scorched earth policy" of the retreating Filipino-American forces.

Filipino Kids

Occasionally, refugees passed us, presumably returning to their lost dwellings. Without a single exception the little Filipino children stood at attention and raised their tiny hands to their thinned faces in a salute. How different, I thought, were these Filipino children to those Chinese kids I had seen in China. Later we passed a swamp filled with water buffaloes having their afternoon bath and siesta. There must have been close on a hundred in one of these herds. What did they care about war? Nobody was molesting them and they had their swamp. . . . The car sped on.

We arrived at San Fernando, one time prosperous city on the Baguio highway—now, a skeleton ghost town as a result of the "scorched earth policy." A small regiment of Japanese soldiers was reconstructing some of the less damaged houses. One glance at the town sufficed to show that it was being used as a supply base. A train from Manila had just arrived and provisions were being unloaded. Just off the highway piles of gasoline drums were visible. At another place I noticed stacks of boxes and crates with American labels. These I knew to be food supplies saved from the debris. Still further, I saw numerous once vacant lots packed with American automobiles and trucks. Further on, at the edge of the town, a bridge which had been destroyed was being repaired . . . by Filipino and American war prisoners under the supervision of Japanese soldiers. We were forced off the road to cross a temporary bridge that safely withstood the speeding Lincoln Zephyr. Our driver had orders to "step on it."

At Lamao

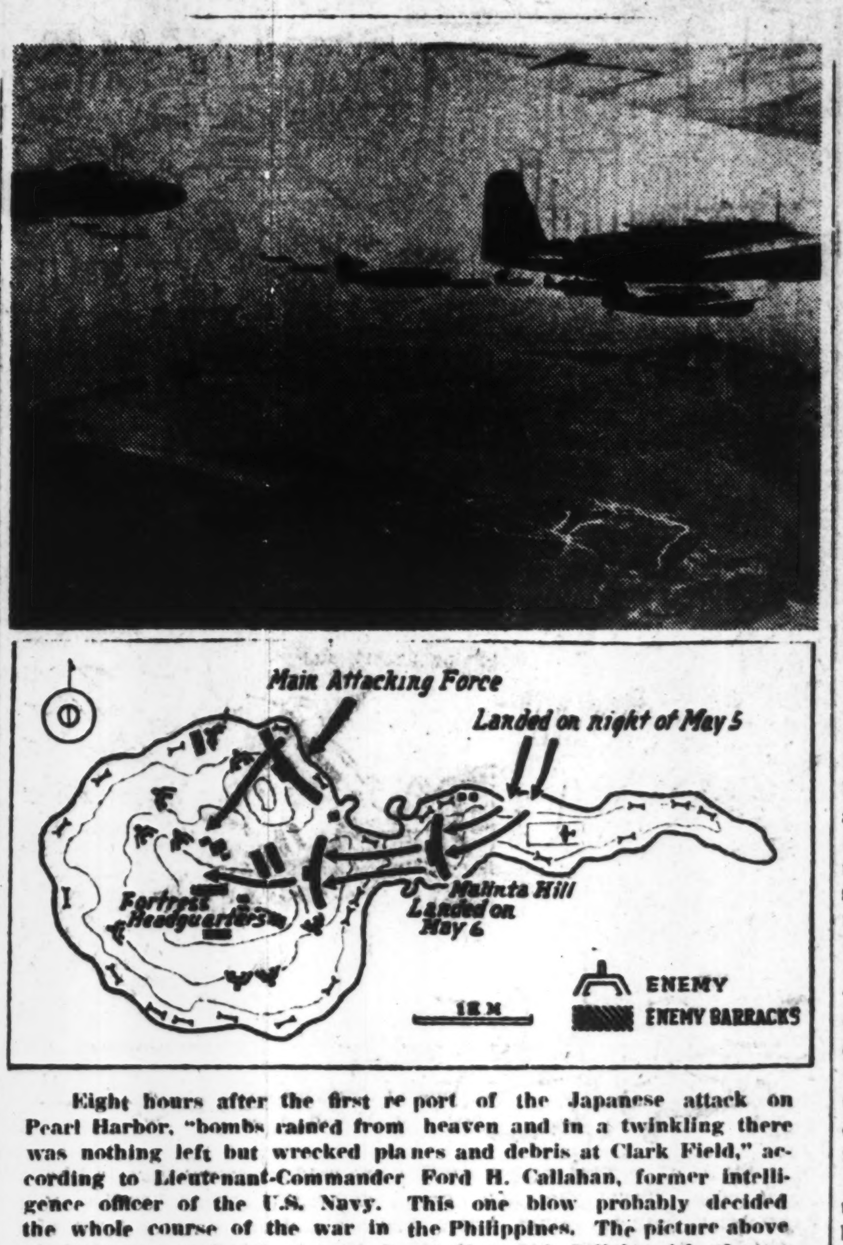
Finally, at a spot some hours away from Manila, the cars swerved off the main highway on to a rugged dirt road. A few minutes later, we were in the midst of real "front" atmosphere as abandoned army cars increased in number along the track. Big machine-guns, rifles and scores of steel helmets added to the litter. An hour later a sound like thunder became audible—heavy artillery in action. I saw the Bay but could not see Corregidor. The number of Japanese soldiers increased. There was activity everywhere; trucks roaring, launches preparing for action, communication lines being increased, provisions being moved about, light tanks trundling towards the piers. The sound of guns became louder.

We arrived at Lamao, the first outpost to Corregidor. Further on was Cabcallo and Mariveles. But for the moment, Lamao was our destination. I don't know what it used to be, but whatever it was, it could not have been much. A few houses, plenty of tree-covered mountains, numerous piers. . . . Lamao, I imagine it used to be some kind of a lumber port.

Once more the car turned off the road to the right—onto another dirt road, if it could be called that. It was a small canyon with verdant slopes on either side. Tents had been pitched in every clearing. It took me back to my Boy Scout days and camping in the Sierra Madres.

Leaving the car, we crossed a creek and came upon a scattered group of tents which were the various offices of Military Headquarters. We entered one of these bearing the sign "Propaganda Corps." Here were two lieutenants, a corporal and a sergeant-major with newsmen representing every important newspaper in Japan. Domei and Japan Newsreel were also represented. The tents of the journalists, I learned later, were situated down the river at a spot near which we had left the car.

When the Chief arrived there was a great deal of commotion. Following a hurried salutation by all the correspondents, he was bombarded with a barrage of questions which ended with: "When do we go to Corregidor?"



Eight hours after the first report of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, "bombs rained from heaven and in a twinkling there was nothing left but wrecked planes and debris at Clark Field," according to Lieutenant-Commander Ford H. Callahan, former intelligence officer of the U.S. Navy. This one blow probably decided the whole course of the war in the Philippines. The picture above shows Japanese bombers over Corregidor and Callabo islands on May 2. The sketch map shows American positions and Japanese advance lines at the time of the landing on Corregidor. Compare with text.

First Landing

During the ensuing conversation, I discovered that the first group of soldiers had left Lamao at 11 p.m., while the second batch had followed at 4 a.m. In neither instance had any newspapermen been allowed to go with them. One of the officers, however, a certain Lieutenant Mochizuki, had accompanied the second group and had returned with a report of the progress made by the first batch.

He told of how several special landing boats filled with men had crept towards Corregidor while Japanese artillery in Bataan opened up with a heavy barrage. At any rate, the enemy, probably suspecting an attempt at landing, suddenly brought their powerful searchlights into play and the invading party was discovered.

The landing was ordered between Infantry and Cavalry Points in a miniature gulf. The squadron had just entered the inlet when the heavy guns began a concentrated fire on them from both sides. After that it was sheer massacre.

Those who effected the landing and were still able to fight had scattered and taken their stand in the darkness. Many of them laid on their bellies and played dead until the enemy ceased firing. In the meantime, the Japanese shore batteries back in Bataan continued their relentless pounding of Corregidor, while daring night fliers rained hell on the resisting defenders. That initial assault lasted from 11 p.m. all through the night. At 4 a.m. the second landing was effected with greater success, although casualties were still by no means small. By that time the resistance of the American defenders on Corregidor had been so demoralized by the intense bombardment of the heavy batteries on Bataan that the Japanese Forces swept up the slopes and captured Malinta Hill, highest point on the island fortress, at dawn.

Third Reinforcement

As we sat listening to Lieutenant Mochizuki, reports arrived that the third reinforcement was about to leave at 11 a.m. It was now just 10:40 a.m. Newsmen were on the alert, eagerly awaiting their chance, but so far no consent was forthcoming. The Japanese Command obviously felt that the sacrifice of troops was too great in itself, without the additional responsibility of sending defenseless writers to certain death.

At last, however, Lt.-Colonel Katsuya managed to obtain the permit. The newsmen were exuberantly happy at this piece of luck and were preparing to leave for the piers when the disheartening news arrived that the third contingent had already left. It was a bitter disappointment for the correspondents, who felt that they had been robbed of their rightful reward when the goal was already in sight. The roar of heavy guns, located just over the hill from the little camp, seemed to be a mockery as they thundered out their deafening salvoes of destruction, shattering the silence of the forest glades and sending echoes reverberating through the jungle. Lt.-Colonel Katsuya told the newsmen that reinforcements would be leaving hourly now. "Don't worry," he comforted, but the war correspondents strayed despondently back to their respective tents. A few lingered behind and these gave their own eye-witness accounts of that first landing as witnessed from Cabcallo.

It was a vivid, gripping drama that they described. "The gun behind us," said one Domei correspondent, "set up a thunderous roar, sending a ceaseless stream of projectiles on to Corregidor. In the distance, across the Bay, a small group of boats rounded a cape and drifted slowly toward their destination. The sputter of the motors seemed to be saying goodbye and we felt ashamed that we ourselves could not have gone with this first contingent of 'human bullets'.

"By now the Corregidor batteries had gone into action—but insignificantly. The sound of motors was drowned in the inferno. Above, the stars still twinkled, but the moon hid herself from the god-awful scene that was to be enacted a few minutes later below.

"Suddenly the searchlights on Corregidor at both Infantry and Cavalry Points were switched on in a concentrated blaze of light. Even from this distance the landing boats were visible. The shore defenses on Corregidor blazed into action. It was a dreadful massacre. A hundred guns rained red-hot steel on to the suicide boats.

Ring of Death

"Judging from the continuation of the firing, we imagined that the squadron was still pushing shoreward in the face of this curtain of molten death. We watched intently. The fire of steel slowly concentrated into a closed area and then we knew that the squadrons had reached the shore. It was a spectacle that confounded the imagination, surpassing in grim horror anything we had ever seen before. An area of not less than a mile square was a solid mass of red-hot, flying steel. And somewhere inside that ring of death was a tiny remnant of those 'human bullets' who had so shortly before left this shore. We wondered in our hearts how many still survived. How could any human being survive in that terrible inferno?

"In the meantime, our heavy guns, securely hidden in the forests of Bataan, kept on pounding out their incessant message of death and destruction. From above, the Japanese aviators, who held complete domination in the air, showered their bombs on the Corregidor defenses. From every aspect it was a tremendous battle," Mr. Higuchi of Domei concluded.

We had been sitting, breathlessly listening to his eyewitness account of that first landing as seen from Bataan. Lt.-Col. Katsuya smiled. "And you boys," he said, "you boys wanted to go along too?" A chorus of agreement greeted his rhetorical question. "Yes," they shouted back. "Let's go."

The White Flag

One must know the psychology of the Japanese to appreciate this dogmatic desire to be in the van of the battle. To report the brave deeds of the Japanese soldiers for the benefit of their people at home is the primary duty of these newsmen. And to die side by side with the troops in action, to be enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo with Japan's million strong is the final Valhalla of every correspondent. To the soldier the newsman represents the civilian, the spirit of the masses at home. Consequently, the relation existing between war correspondent and serviceman is a symbol of oneness, a unification of spirit and effort.

Suddenly there was an interruption: an Asahi reporter dashed in excitedly. He was the bearer of startling, epochal news. "Did you hear," he shouted, "a white flag is flying from Corregidor!"

The resultant reaction was a storm of protest mingled with a surge of exuberance. Some of the astonished reporters hoarsely shouted "Banzai," while others, the reporter in them uppermost, were unable to hide their disappointment at missing the story. I was in the latter category. So it had happened. First we had missed the landing and now the surrender. Might as well have stayed in Shanghai, I thought.

ANGER SWEEPS U.S. ON TOKYO RAID LIES

Intentional Twisting of Facts Creates Furor of Denunciation Among Press, People

The revelation that the American Government's announcements made last year concerning the raid on Tokyo consisted of intentional lies and misrepresentation of facts has created a furor of denunciation among the American press and people, an April 23 Domei report from Buenos Aires discloses.

Since the crushing defeat at Pearl Harbor, the American Office of War Information, and the War and Navy Departments, have issued a flood of wild reports and announcements coming from these quarters are no longer believed by the world. And with denunciation becoming furious within America as well, it is reported that 15 members of the editorial staff of the Office of War Information have handed in their resignations saying that their "reporters' conscience" would not allow them to continue telling more lies to their own people.

Fears of War Department

Concerning last year's raid on Tokyo, Elmer Davis, Chairman of the Office of War Information had announced that the details of that raid would be made public on the raids first anniversary, April 18. But, because it had made an official announcement on that raid last May, the War Department feared that its lies would be revealed and forced the making of such an announcement to be cancelled. However, the Chief of Japan's Army Press Section came out with such an announcement and the American government, no longer able to keep down the clamor, belatedly told the truth, which turned to be a confirmation of the Japanese announcements.

This one year after the raid, the American people have found out that they had been intentionally misled and fooled by their own government, and their anger is great.

Denouncing the government's policy on its announcements, the New York Times on Wednesday declared, "Neither the American people nor the American newspaper world desires news harmful to the American Forces. Unfortunately, however, the War Department does not seem to feel the way we do. Numerous points in the communique on the Tokyo raid invite misunderstanding, and it must be said that the policy on announcements is really something which we can not fully understand. In May, 1942, when Roosevelt granted a medal to Doolittle the Army command stated, 'There was not a single American plane which was shot down or was unable to reach its objective because of damage.'

Meaning of Expression

"As far as the American people are concerned, it is natural that the expression 'objective' should mean that the planes were safe. But, according to the announcement made on April 21 not even one American plane succeeded in landing safely and the only plane which was not damaged was interned in Siberia. Thus it has become clear that the above common-sense interpretation of the expression was wrong. It is probable that the headquarters of the American forces learned that the Americans during the last year had been desiring optimistic news and now came to realize that this optimism must be stopped."

On the same day the Lynchburg Virginia News, also hitting the American government's wild announcements, asserted, "It can be said that the revelation of the details of the raid on Tokyo was delayed because the War Department was being too careful. And it is probably difficult for the War Department to avoid dissatisfaction arising from among the people because it must postpone the revelation of important news.

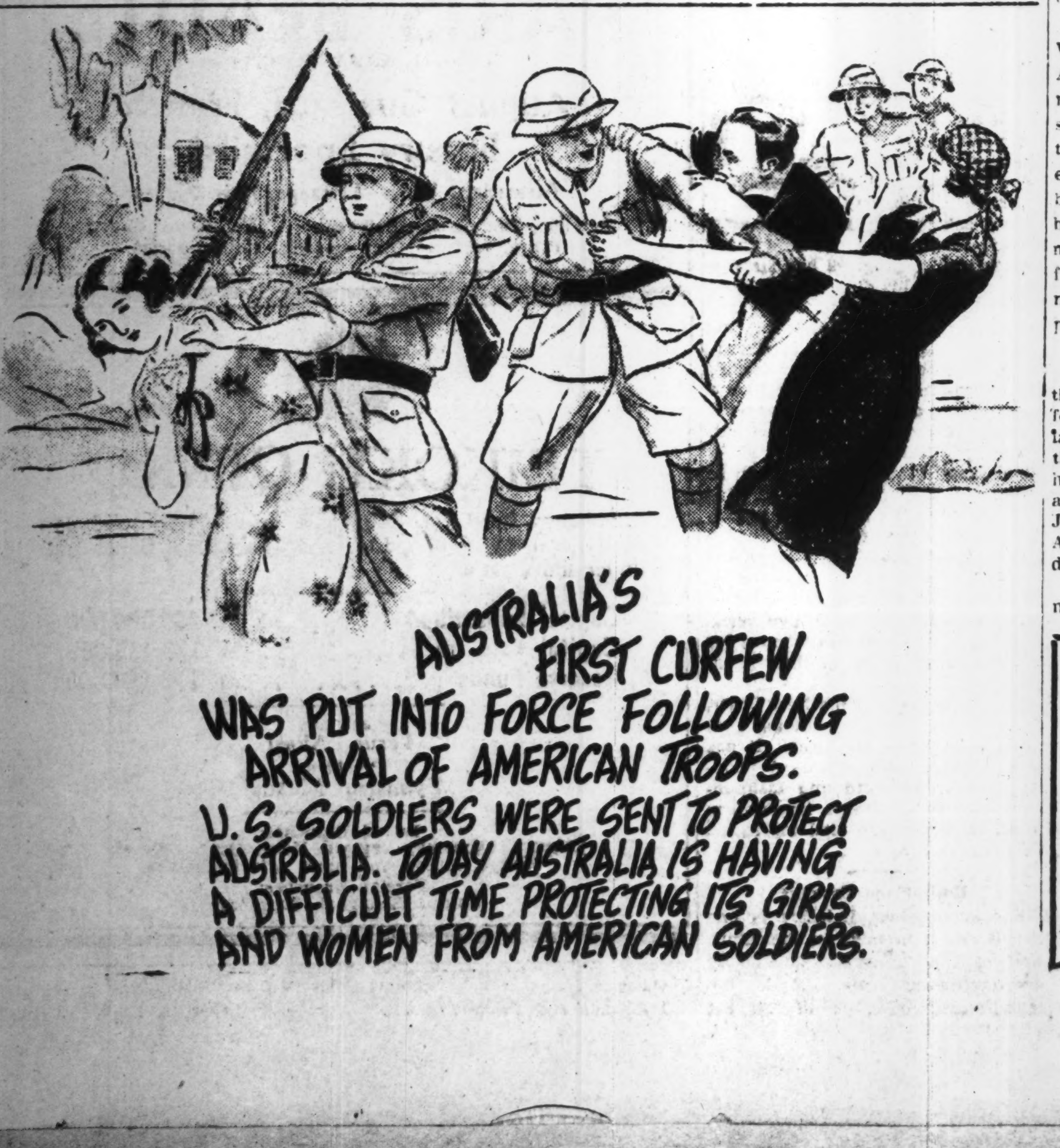
American People Fooled

"But what is more important is that the American people have been fooled in the present case. In May, last year, Doolittle declared that all the flyers who took part in that raid had reached their objectives safely and laughed at the reports that the Japanese Forces were displaying an American plane which was shot down.

"Of course, saying that the Japanese Forces could not have gained an American plane and shown it around does not necessarily mean that not even one plane was damaged. But it is an undeniable fact that Doolittle's statement made the American people think that not one plane was lost and not one flyer killed in the raid on Tokyo.

"The American people will never forget that Tokyo was raided, but at the same time they will never forget that they were fooled . . . not uninformed of what happened but intentionally and with purpose fooled. Military secrets can be maintained by merely withholding announcement and not by making public distorted facts."

STRANGER THAN FICTION


AUSTRALIA'S FIRST CURFEW WAS PUT INTO FORCE FOLLOWING ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS.
U.S. SOLDIERS WERE SENT TO PROTECT AUSTRALIA. TODAY AUSTRALIA IS HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME PROTECTING ITS GIRLS AND WOMEN FROM AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Try Our Good Oil permanent Wave
BY OUR
Experienced Beauty Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4393

MEMORIAL SERIES
Vol. 2
JULIA CULP (Mezzo-Soprano)

Born in 1881, Julia Culp, a remarkable Mezzo-Soprano, received her first musical instruction on the violin, appearing in public before she was 14 years old. However, when she discovered that she had an unusual voice, she lost interest in her instrument and became a pupil of Cornelia van Zanten, at the Conservatory in Amsterdam. After studying further in Berlin, she made her real debut in Magdeburg in 1901, with great success. Her subsequent appearances, throughout Europe, were a series of uninterrupted triumphs, establishing her fame as one of the greatest of lieder-singers.

TITLES
Compositions by SCHUMANN
1. SEIT ICH IHN GESEH'N aus "Frauenliebe und Leben"
2. ER, DER HERRLICHSTE VON ALLEN
3. ICH KANN'S NICHT FASSEN, NICHT GLAUBEN aus "Frauenliebe und Leben"
4. DU RING AN MEINEM FINGER
5. HELFT MIR, IHR SCHWESTERN aus "Frauenliebe und Leben"
6. SUESSER FREUND, DU BLICKEST
7. AN MEINEM HERZEN, AN MEINEM BRUST aus "Frauenliebe und Leben"
8. NUN HAST DU MIR DEN ERSTEN SCHMERZ GETAN
Otto Bake at the Piano

- Records will be available only through subscription, in Complete Sets.
- Only a limited number of subscriptions will be accepted.
- Records will be distributed as from May 20th, in the order subscriptions are received.

Four 12" Purple Label Records: ¥23.40 (incl. tax)
Specially-prepared ALBUM: ¥1.30
NITCHIKU RECORD
(Formerly Columbia)

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 18

The Warrior's Salt

"Since that occasion I have always wanted to meet you, and thank you for all the kindness that you have shown me. The life of a ronin, however, has prevented me from even writing to you. Please forgive me for my seeming ingratitude. . ."

Gengoemon Kataoka bowed deeply, and then looked up at [illegible]chiro. In his dark eyes shone a world of gratitude, more than could be expressed in words.

"Not at all," said Denpachiro lightly, but in his heart was a great joy. His action, carried out from a sense of justice, had not been forgotten even after the lapse of more than a year.

"Don't take the trouble to thank me," he continued. "Rather let me express my sympathies to you for the calamity that befell your clan. I have heard various rumors, but I am glad to see you are in good health."

"I too am glad to see you well," said Gengoemon. "As I look at you, the memory of that evening comes flooding back into my mind. The lights, the falling petals. . ."

"The memory is clear in my mind also. How time flies. A few short days more, and the year is out. It will be two years from that day soon. . ."

"Thanks to you, our lord's letter reached his retainers at Ako. Master Kuranosuke Oishi and the others asked me to thank you for them. Please forgive them for their negligence in writing to you."

"And where are you staying now?"

"That is hardly worth mentioning, but since you ask. . . . I am staying at Hayashi-cho in Honjo. I have opened a small shop there. Service as a retainer is closed to me, and I am merely wasting away meaningless days. . . . "

"Meaningless days?" Denpachiro opened his mouth to ask another question, but instead nodded understandingly.

He glanced at the parcel of salt.

"Thank you for the present."

"It is but a frugal gift. A friend in Ako recently sent me some. . . ."

"There is no better gift. It is my desire that we may mutually be called the salt of the earth. Warriors' salt, Ako salt, there is nothing more precious. . . . "

Denpachiro pressed the gift to his forehead, and going to the alcove, placed it reverently in it.

Gengoemon had come without expecting to meet Denpachiro; but he could not afford to stay long. Denpachiro too, had to go to the Court on duty.

"Please come again when you can," he said, escorting his visitor to the front entrance himself.

Gengoemon wanted to say that he would not come again, that this was the last farewell. He wanted to tell Denpachiro about the vendetta, for he felt that the other had some right to know something about it. But

"Thank you. I will come again, with your leave, when I can," said Kataoka, and left the house.

Chapter 19

The Critic of Society

The man in the sedge-hat must have seen him, but he turned away his face and walked round the corner of Koku-cho as though he did not wish to be addressed.

The other man hastened after him.

"Master Oishi," he called out.

He had on a brown outer-coat and well-creased hakama, beneath which peeped a pair of white tabi thrust into elegant sandals. His age seemed to be about thirty, and although his slender, pale face, covered with a dark blue hood, indicated him to be a samurai from the Kyoto region, his features were strongly marked, with a firm jaw and thick eyebrows.

"Excuse me for addressing you by the roadside, but are you not Master Oishi?"

Kuranosuke stopped and reluctantly lifted his sedge-hat.

"Oh, pardon me. You are Ushi Azumaro of Kada. . . . "

"Yes. We meet in a strange place."

"To be sure. . . ."

"When did you come to Yedo?"

"Let me see. . . . I forget when. A wandering ronin seldom remembers his dates."

"And where are you staying?"

"Oh, quite near here."

"And your son too?"

"Yes."

Having conversed thus far, Kuranosuke could not avoid inviting the other to his house for a cup of tea. They had known each other in Kyoto, and besides, they had been friends from their student days.

Azumaro of Kada was a famous poet. His real name, however, was Itsuki Hagura. Although still a young man, his name carried considerable weight in the literary world. In Kyoto, he had enjoyed the patronage of Minister Kadou Ohimi, and had even been a priest of the Inari Shrine.

It was the last thing Oishi expected to meet him here in Yedo.

He led him to his house at Koku-cho Sanchome.

"Pardon the smallness of this house," he said, placing some tea before Azumaro.

Kuranosuke strove his best to keep the conversation restricted to poetry and national classical literature.

"I heard various rumors of your luxury in Kyoto," said Azumaro, "but what frugality do I see now. . ."

He glanced round at the bare sombre walls.

"By the way, did you meet Gorosaku Nakajima after your arrival in Yedo?"

"Gorosaku? Oh, that rich man of Reiganjima. . . I used to meet him often in Kyoto, but now that I am reduced to this humble status. . . I am afraid I have abstained from calling on him."

"I heard from Gorosaku only lately that you have arrived in Yedo."

"Ho. . . I wonder how he knew it. . ."

"You may not know it, but your departure from Kyoto is already public knowledge. The general opinion is that the kingfisher has changed his ranch for another, and is silently staring at his fish below.."

"Ha. . . And to whom does that refer?"

"To you."

"I seem to be the victim of various conjectures. I would like to depart from society, and yet, to live, I have to stay within it."

"Have you visited the Yoshiwara whilst you were here?"

"I have been broken financially at Gion and Fushimi. Yoshiwara is out of the question. Ha, ha, ha. I am thinking of turning to tea-ceremony in repentance, but tea-ceremony costs money too."

"What do you think of the state of society of Yedo?"

"Luxurious, gay and expensive."

"How long is this state of affairs to last?"

"Don't ask me. I cannot tell."

"I believe that if the people do not wake up soon, Heaven will do something about it. Perhaps it is due to my long study of the Way of the Gods, but the general conduct of the people at large seems to me to portend something calamitous. . ."

"H'm. It hurts my ears too."

"The Bakufu officials, the townsmen, and even the samurai have deteriorated. Bushido is a forgotten relic of the Kanei and Genna periods. There is only one thing that has any influence, and that is money. And the men who control big money are the big townsmen. The degradation of morals is amazing, and at the same time something else has risen in the hearts of all men—and that is Self. In general, every man thinks he is losing something if he doesn't throw away his dignity and morals and honor in the pursuit of pleasure like everyone else. Sad as it is, I cannot find anything beautiful, anything virtuous, in Modern Man, search for it as I might. It hurts me profoundly to think that the Country of the Gods has come to this condition. The times call for the rise of a great man, somebody who will rouse society from its sinful ways. But it is not enough for our hero to merely shout—he must act, and his action must be sufficiently great to shock the world into wide-awake attention."

Kuranosuke listened without saying a word. His expression was vacant.

The young Azumaro, poet, critic and priest, went on with his censure of society. He had been carried away by his own passion, and with flushed face and reddened ears, he continued to fling his eloquence at Kuranosuke's impassive countenance.

His impassioned harange came spontaneously from an honestly felt indignation at his country's degeneration, and his forceful and grandiloquent rhetoric threatened to rouse even the phlegmatic Kuranosuke from his usual imperturbability.

(To Be Continued)

Music Notes

Yoshie Fujiwara, operatic tenor, is featured in a series of popular concerts given twice daily at the Zensen-za, Shimbashi, currently, from 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. through Thursday, April 29. Assisting artists are Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Goro Murao, bass; Toroku Takagi, piano, and the Nippon Chorus conducted by Jiro Okazaki.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer will play Beethoven's Sonatas Opus 111 in C minor and Opus 26 in A flat major, and Schumann's Carnaval Opus 9, in his Seventh Piano Recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Monday. Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, will appear on the same program with a rendition of Schumann's Lieder cycle, "Dichterliebe," with Professor Kreutzer assisting at the piano.

An evening of Italian opera selections from works by Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, Ponchielli, Mascagni, Catalani, and others, will be presented by a group of distinguished vocal pupils of Madam Dina Notargiacomo, Italian vocal teacher of the Tokyo Academy of Music, from 6:30 p.m. Monday at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Two of the foremost young female Japanese musicians, Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, and Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin, will each be heard in her solo recitals at the Hibiya Public Hall this week.

Miss Kusama will play Mozart's Sonata in B flat major, Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Handel, Debussy's Suite Bergamasque, and pieces by Faure, Ibert, and Chabrier, from 7 p.m. Tuesday.

The violin concertos No. 5 in A major, by Mozart, and in D major, by Tchaikovski, will be interpreted by Miss Iwamoto in her recital on Wednesday, April 28, from 7 p.m. with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra which will open the program with Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg," under the baton of Hideo Saito.

The Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra's fourth subscription concert, which was originally announced for Tuesday will instead be held on Thursday, April 29, from 6:30 p.m. at the Tokyo Gekijo. Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, an all-Beethoven program will be played, containing the "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Piano Concerto ("Emperor"), and the Fifth Symphony in C minor. A change has also occurred inasmuch as Susumu Nagai, and not Miss Sonoko Inoue, will be the piano soloist. The concert is jointly sponsored by the Shochiku Theatrical Company and the Mainichi Shimbun.

Berlioz' "Carnival in Rome" Overture, Schubert's Eighth Symphony (Unfinished), and Japanese songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki and others are featured on the program of a popular symphony concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Yazaemon Hayakawa, with Ryozo Okuda as the solo tenor, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, April 30, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A piano recital by Miss Tokiko Shiga will be offered at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 4. The program contains Handel's Chaconne in G major, Brahms Sonata in D major, Opus 21 No. 1, and selections by Chopin and Liszt.

Kazuo Yamada will conduct the next subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, May 5 and 6. Miss Kazuko Kusama will be the piano soloist, playing Vincent d'Indy's "Symphony for Orchestra and Piano on a French Mountain Song." The orchestra selections include a Symphonic Suite by Akira Ogura and Cesar Frank's Symphony in D minor.

Lieder by Schubert, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf, and Japanese songs by Komei Abe and Toshiharu Ichikawa will be rendered by Miss Mieko Kako, soprano, with the piano assistance of Miss Yasuko Tani, from 7 p.m. Friday, May 7, in a vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Professor Willy Frey, violinist, will be the soloist of the 19th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesda, May 7 Professor Manfred Gurlitt will conduct the program which consists of Richard Wagner's "Ein Siegfried Idyll." Glazounovs Violin Concerto in A minor, and Debussy's orchestra suite, "Iberia."

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

In proposing to make an analytical study of Japan's cultural history, I should be the first to realize its difficulties. For this elusive thing called Japanese culture is a composite entity into whose making a variety of forces have gone through the ages. Students and critics of Japanese culture, both native and foreign, have too often been apt to make superficial generalizations, which sound final and convincing but tend to obscure, rather than help to clarify, the contour of this unwieldly heritage of ours.

So, fully aware of the erudity of my analysis and without the slightest claim to originality, I propose, very timidly indeed, to look at Japan's cultural landscape, not through the camera, as is usually done, but through the stereoscope, and observe its depth as well as its length and width.

When thus observed, a man is found to be a ghost, an echo, a shadow of the myriad souls that preceeded him; he is not a single, but a multiple makeshift, his personality representing not merely his personal experiences but the whole gallery of crowded ancestral personalities.

Similarly, national culture is like the total shadow of a growth tree, some of its branches and leaves have decayed and gone but have left an undying mark in the shadow. Nothing is added to the tree but that it leaves its everlasting reflection in the shadow.

Before proceeding to an historical survey, period by period, let us first pass in review the geographical surroundings in which our culture has been moulded. The first factor to be reviewed is climate. The mainland of Japan is located in the temperate zone where the blessings of the sun are meted out in the regular cycle of four seasons. The sun is not fierce and domineering as in the tropical regions, nor is it gloomy and foreboding in the frigid zone. In Japan the sun is kind and loving, and man and nature are on friendly terms with it. All botanical genii and zoological species are happily embraced in its benevolence.

The contour of the landscape they compose is characterized by quiet beauty and a small-scale richness. There is no suggestion of extreme optimism or pessimism, and violence of emotion and dejection of mood, typical of the hot south and the cold north, are present only by exception. Japanese heliotropism is an inevitable heredity. Neither our ancestors nor we of today can turn away from it. Just look at our national flag. It would be superfluous to cite examples of our heliotropism such as abound in our religious institutions, arts and literature. How proudly we have called our country the Land of the Rising Sun!

The second factor is the insular and aqueous constitution of our country. Japanese geography is half hydrography. Japan is aptly called and Island Empire, and as if the seas that surround the islands were not enough, they are cut across by innumerable rivers and streams, dotted with countless lakes. Fountains, springs, ponds and cataracts are everywhere. Indeed Japan is a land of abundant water, and the best feature of it is its friendly cleanliness. It lends itself so admirably to the whole picture of Japanese scenery. Without it our landscape painting is unthinkable. And the lapping waves on the pine-lined shores and the white-foaming torrents and cataracts in the silent hills provide fitting cadenzas and staccatoes to the symphonies of nature. But the hydrotropism of the Japanese lacks the Englishman's sense of mastery. Even raging and unfathomable water is not an object for conquest; it is a playmate, to be adored and loved on intimate terms.

Open the first chapter of the Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters), our earliest history, and read the story of the first purification, a ceremony which ever since has formed the ritualistic basis of Shintoism. Basho's seventeen-syllable poem that revolutionalized Japanese poetry has as its background an old pond and a splash of water. Sesshu's great fame as a lyrical artist rests on his mastery of aqueous scenes, and Korin is remembered for his superb representations of the waterside flower, the iris.

The third factor is the picturesque topography due to the unique land formation. Forces of nature, aqueous and igneous, have alternately caused violent upheavals in the islands and the result is the mountain ranges that run lengthwise through the centre of Japan.

Thus was Mt. Fuji brought into being and many minor Fujis in the provinces. It is not their altitude, but their attitude, so full of majesty and serenity, that inspires in us an urge to glorify them by pen and brush. Akahito's poem on Mt. Fuji, included in the Manyoshu, has become a sort of national anthem. It has been said that if all the pages containing poems on Fuji were removed from poetry books and piled up, they would soar higher than the sacred mountain itself. So full, indeed, is Japanese literature of references, eulogies and legends, all having to do with this mountain.

Hokusai's "Hundred Views of Fuji" is perhaps the best-known representation by the brush. Painters of Japan, both ancient and modern, have added continuously to the multifarious variations of what is undoubtedly the most popular and widely appealing theme. To the Japanese, mountains have been a necessary part of their surroundings, constituting a third dimension in their cultural landscape.

So it has become our second nature to turn to the mountains, rivers, lakes and waterfalls, and the sun for joy and in sorrow. They have fostered our religious sentiments and shaped our aesthetic principles. And the true significance of the trio of these tropisms can be grasped only when they are regarded as integral parts of a whole. For in Japan they are inseparable and constitute the width and the length and the depth of nature and art. One is incomplete unless in company with the others. The beauty of a mountain scenery is enhanced when viewed together with water, and its majesty and grandeur are accentuated under the brilliant sun. It is not a mere coincidence that both Akahito's poem, already referred to and another well-known Manyoshu poem on the same subject by an unknown poet, quoted below, combine in them unconsciously these three dimensions of Japanese nature.

Mount Fuji

Lo! There towers the lofty peak of Fuji
From between Kai and wave-washed Suruga.
The clouds of heaven dare not cross it,
Nor the birds of the air roar above it,
The snows quench the burning fires,
The fires consume the falling snow.
It baffles the tongue, it cannot be named,
It is a god mysterious.
The lake called Se is embosomed in it,
The river we cross, the Fuji, is its torrent.
In the land of Yamato, the Land of the Rising Sun,
It is our treasure, our tutelary god.
It never tires our eyes to look up
To the lofty peak of Fuji!

Envoys

The snows that crown the peak of Fuji
Melt on the mid-June day,
And that night it snows again.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The eighth of a series was given last Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program for the two evenings were the same, namely: Three Topographical Scenes: The Country Maidens, Timbe, and Parkai by Akira Ihukube; Rhapsody for Alto, Chorus and Orchestra from Goethe's poem, "Harzreise im Winter" (Adagio—Poco Andante—Adagio); and, Beethoven's 7th Symphony in A major, Op. 92 (Poco sostenuto—Vivace, Allegretto, Presto, and Allegro con brio). The Orchestra was under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock with Miss Sizuko Chiba as soloist and the Seijo Choir.

As usual, one could not possibly give a definite verdict as to the merit or demerit of the comparatively rarely played work, namely Ikube's "Three Topographical Scenes"; but the general impression one obtained from the performance of the work was that in spite of a very discreet instrumentation and an additional tonal effect produced through "Col Legnos" (but not with the bow-sticks) with the hands striking the bodies of the instruments, there was a suggestion of rather crude exploitation of the tonal effect, especially of the strings; a certain definite concept ran through in the "first scene," but the following two movements were rather vague. Perhaps, a more suitable tonality chosen might give the work a more vivid character. On the whole, it was very enjoyable.

Miss Chiba made a very grateful impression by the excellent style of her singing in the Brahms Rhapsody, but the music proves to be somewhat too sedate and dark without so much emotional justification; even the chorus seemed rather redundant. The choir was not up to the usual standard, and lacked both coherence and precision.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony: No other symphonies of Beethoven seems to present so much compactness as one solid block as this most romantic symphony. It is scintillating with a transcendental ecstacy. The most wonderful Second Movement (Allegretto), like a pageant of elegy yet without any tears or regret, was given a very grateful reading by Mr. Rosenstock with due regard to the tonal balance, the dynamic and the phrase nuance. The orchestra in excellent form.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT, Japanese, many years' experience, seeks position. Perfect knowledge of bookkeeping, manufacturing cost accounting and auditing. Box 23. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

AMAH, experienced, seeks position in single foreigner's household. Apply Box 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK, woman, experienced, seeks position. Write Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK, woman, experienced in German family, wishes position in small foreign household. Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK, Chinese man, experienced. Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

SUMMER house, medium size, preferably on lake side (Hakone, Nojiri or elsewhere). Give full particulars to Box 21 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

FURNISHED room with breakfast. Apply Box 719, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

SPACIOUS lighted offices with telephone in central part of business section. Apply Vassanmal Bros. 75 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-1889.

For Sale

TYPEWRITER paper for sale. Write us and we will call or send particulars. Apply Central Post Office Box 507. Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

PREFERABLY foreign house, about 4-5 rooms, gas, convenient location in city. Give fully particulars to Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

WANTED to rent in Yokohama by German family, house or part of a house, 3-4 rooms, kitchen, bath, unfurnished or furnished. Willing to take over furniture. Apply Box 718, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

BABY bath, porcelain or similar kind. Please send offers to Box 27, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FISHING-TACKLES wanted, any kind but must be foreign made, especially reels, split-canes and line (tapered). Apply Taigyo-do, 1-2, 3-chome, Kyobashi, street car crossing, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kyobashi (56) 968-6326.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayodo, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign funiture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4439.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German and English private lessons to beginners and conversation. Berlin and London standard pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee Yen 10 monthly, twice double. Calling no objection, early reservation solicited. For particulars call personally. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

GERMAN, English, French, Japanese grammar and conversational, taught by experienced foreign and Japanese private teachers, in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN lessons in English or Japanese by experienced German teacher. Please reply to Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

LADIES and gentlemen who wish to learn English conversation are advised to go to Mrs. Leo Romisch, an experienced teacher. Kindly taught and quick progress guaranteed. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN lessons wanted by a young European lady, once or twice weekly. Willing to exchange English for German. Box 31, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2662, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3166. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai. No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Records
Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
TEL. 25-2443

ORIGINAL BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, PROP.
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Permanent Wave, Facial Massage, Manicure, Hair, Eyelashes, Eyebro Dying (Blonde, Black)
HENNA DYEING.
Appointment by Phone, 48-1224

Tomorrow!
The Seventh
KREUTZER CONCERT
Assisted by
TAMOTSU KINOSHITA
(Tenor)
Mon., April 26, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C Minor, Op. 111
Sonata in A Flat Major Op. 26
2. SCHUMANN: Dichterliebe, Op. 48
TAMOTSU KINOSHITA (Tenor) and
LEONID KREUTZER (Piano)
3. SCHUMANN: Carnaval, Op. 9
Admission: ¥4.00 ¥2.80 ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

Sunday, May 2, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
KAZUO SHIBUSAWA
Pianistic Pipe Accordion Concert
Assisted by
KIYOKO OHTANI, (Soprano)
Accompaniments by
Sanro Takemura, at the Piano and
Bikyo Chamber Music Group
Program
Accordion Solo:
1. Shibusawa: Overture
2. J. S. Bach: Bourree
3. Mozart: Rondo alla Turca
4. Paganini: Carnival of Venice
Soprano Solo: Kiyoko Ohtani
Accordion Solo:
5. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2
6 Drigo: Valse Bluette
7. Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen
Accordion Solo:
8. Frossini: The Jolly Cavalier
9. „ Alfalfa
10. „ La Mariposita
11. „ Tail Spin
Soprano Solo: Kiyoko Ohtani
Accordion Solo:
12 Shibusawa: Argentina Fantassi
13. „ Mi Fandango
14. „ Merry-Go-Round
15. „ Danse Espagnole No. 1
Admission: ¥3.20 ¥2.40, ¥1.60 (Including tax)
Adance Booking at PLAY GUIDE (Ginza and all branches), and Hibiya Public Hall.

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1943

All of the Same Feather

It may be recalled that in an attempt to divert the attention of the British public from the shortcomings of the war efforts of the British Government, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden some months ago charged the Japanese with having mistreated British prisoners of war at Hongkong. How thoroughly these charges were disproved and how miserably Eden failed in his objective are now a matter of record. Now, however, it is President Roosevelt who is resorting to the same sort of fabrication of atrocity stories in a frantic endeavor to pull himself out of his embarrassment resulting from the revelation of the complete failure of the American air raid on Tokyo last year, a raid which he had earlier misrepresented to his people as a "complete success". All of which goes to show that he and Eden are birds of a feather—that they scruple at nothing.

The humiliation of America over the manner in which its authorities handled the announcements of that raid has already been recounted at length previously in these columns—how the United States War Department was forced into making a belated announcement of the details of the raid as the result of the earlier complete and accurate account released by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters; how the American announcement belatedly corroborated and confirmed practically every point in the earlier Japanese account; how the Americans finally had to confess that none of their planes except the one which fled to Soviet territory escaped being wrecked; and how the commander of the raid himself, Colonel, now Major-General, James Doolittle parachuted to safety after having fled directly from his aircraft carrier to Chungking territory without even appearing over the skies of Japan Proper. Apparently this humiliation has hurt even thick-skinned Roosevelt more than usual, for he has turned at bay to attempt to hit back with fabricated atrocity stories.

It was just after Roosevelt had completed his publicity-currying visit at Monterrey with President Camacho of Mexico that the Japanese Army spokesman forced the United States War Department to come out with the truth about the Tokyo air raid. Thoroughly bewildered by this turn in events which exposed his falsified claims of "complete success" of last year, Roosevelt acted quickly with a view to divert what he believed was certain to arise, namely indignation from the public at being deceived about the Tokyo raid which they had been led to regard as the outstanding achievement of the American armed forces since the Pearl Harbor debacle. Without waiting for his return to Washington, he issued a statement at Corpus Christi Texas, making public the execution by the Japanese authorities of some of the American airmen who had been captured, describing the action as a "diabolical crime." Roosevelt also ordered the State Department to release the text of the American Government's protest to Japan against the punishment meted out to the captured airmen in a move to fan hatred against the Japanese.

Roosevelt's outrageous charge against the Japanese authorities furnished just the needed incentive to start various Congressmen, who have been embarrassed by the impotency of the American armed forces against Japan, into a campaign of vile name-calling. And the American newspapers, ever gullible to the false "hand-outs" from the Washington authorities, immediately began fabricating atrocity stories regarding the treatment accorded by the Japanese to American prisoners of war—stories which are ludicrous to say the least. The best answer to these unjustified charges have been the testimonies of Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander-in-Chief of the Filipino-American forces at Corregidor, and other high American and British officers concerning the good treatment that is being accorded them at their prisoners' camps by the Japanese authorities.

As for the American Government's protest over the punishments meted out to the American aviators captured in the raid of April 18, the statement issued by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, last Friday night constitutes a thorough refutation. In that connection, it seems strange that the formal notification sent by the Imperial Government under date of February 17 this year to the American government of the execution of a part of the captured American airmen, who before a military court had confessed to having deliberately machine-gunned school children and attacked hospitals and non-military facilities during the Tokyo raid, had not been disclosed to the American public before the War Department's admission of the failure of the raid. The answer to that is that Roosevelt had been adhering to his policy of withholding the truth of the raid from the American people.

Mr. Hori was entirely in the right when in his statement of Friday night he declared that captured enemy airmen guilty of inhuman conduct such as deliberately aiming at civilians and non-military quarters will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war by the Japanese authorities. Official circles in Berlin have already declared that the German people will approve the precedent established by the Japanese authorities of executing some of the American airmen who deliberately bombed non-military objectives in Tokyo as a proper answer to the form of aerial warfare which Anglo-Americans have made their standard pattern in the belief they can wear down the home front in the Axis countries.

How bitter the American War Department's final admission of the failure of the Tokyo air raid to the American public, was reflected by the New York Times' editorial of last Thursday which said: "In May last year on the occasion of General Doolittle's being decorated by the President, it was stated authoritatively that none of our planes had been shot down and that 'none was damaged to an extent that precluded its proceeding to its destination.' Certainly to the American public, the words 'its destination' meant a place of safety. How far this was from the fact is now made evident in the report which was published yesterday admitting that only a single plane made a safe and successful landing and that the only plane which was not destroyed was the one which has been interned in Siberia. . . . We believe that the armed forces have long since discovered that the public neither needs nor wants sugar-coated news."

When the American people pause and begin giving second thought to the ridiculousness of the atrocity stories that are now being turned out by the ghost writers of the Roosevelt propaganda machine, they will be sure to give vent to their indignation at the megalomaniac in the White House who is scheming to make that his permanent abode. Of that there is no doubt.

To Know Our Condition

When one's health is threatened by illness or violence, he is warned to be cautious. If one takes unnecessary caution, he is ridiculed as timid. If he neglects this, he is laughed at as rash. He himself does not know his own condition. This he may leave to his physician and to the police—but of himself he must know. "Know thyself!" Certainly one way to know ourselves is by seeing our condition reflected in others and on our surroundings. The world is a mirror to show what we are,—though we must always remember that there is within us what no mirror can reflect.—(Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

A Year Ago Today

April 25, 1942

With large mines and sunken boats cleared of the port of Iloilo, Japanese vessels flying Rising Sun flags today began entering the local harbor one after another, welcomed by Japanese Army and Navy officers and men.

* * *

Japanese military authorities at Manila are making all efforts for the relief of Filipinos who are returning to their homes from the mountainous regions of Bataan Peninsula where they had taken shelter. These refugees have been supplied with rice and other daily necessities, and arrangements have also been made to furnish the sick and injured with medical care.

* * *

The United States has ordered all male citizens between the ages of 45 and 65, in other words, those who did not come under the selective service draft, to register immediately with the authorities.

* * *

Living costs throughout Australia have seen a considerable rise since the outbreak of the war. The Premier of Victoria announced that a strict control of prices is necessary to prevent the exploitation of the shortages of some goods.

* * *

The Indian Government has issued a new regulation authorizing it to commandeer any property in case of necessity for national defense.

* * *

Extreme dissatisfaction has been expressed by anti-British and anti-American quarters in the Chiang Kai-shek capital over the complete defeat of Chungking troops on the Burma front, as it was revealed that not only did the British and Chungking forces fail to cooperate in Burma but the British neglected to extend adequate assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek troops.

JAPAN'S TRADE PROGRAM FOR GREATER ASIA

Not Exploitation but Prosperity for All Peoples Will Be Guiding Code of Empire in Commercial Transactions

By Dr. KOZO SUGIMURA

It has been considered that "free trade" was the general rule in the world but, in reality, it has not been so "free" as is generally believed. However, a careful observer would notice that there were facts which deny this conception. Free trade was fundamentally a compromising form of transaction which various countries of the world had contrived in order to realize their respective claims for existence, in full cognizance of the fact that free trade is very difficult of practise so long as various nations remain independent and insist on their respective rights for existence. As a matter of fact, free trade was being upheld as an ideal form of transaction though all knew that free trade in the true sense of the word was an impossibility.

Therefore, when it is said that free trade is being carried on, it means that the claim of some party is being suppressed. It is no exaggeration to say that never has there been a time when free trade was realized in a satisfactory condition.

Usually, the suppression of claims mentioned above was conducted by the force of capital, not by politics or diplomacy. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that American and British capital, for example, held sway over Asia and Central and South America. Such a form of free trade by which dominant Powers freely exploit other nations economically, while pretending to be fair politically, is indeed a crafty device.

However, Japan will never use such a deceptive means of transaction, however convenient it may be, in constructing Greater East Asia. We firmly believe that the policy of exploitation under the beautiful name of free trade must be expelled from the business world of Greater East Asia. To build a economic sphere based on really cooperative foundation and to show it to the world must be the main point of the construction plan for Greater East Asia.

Accordingly, we are striving to establish a new form of trade by which will be realized the co-prosperity and co-existence of every region within Greater East Asia where the claim of every nation will never be suppressed or ignored. We are making efforts to create, in Asia, a happy situation which will clearly explain that the welfare of mankind cannot be brought about by "free trade," by which nations are left free politically but are oppressed economically.

For many years in the past, Oriental nations have existed tamely under American and British capitalism, erroneously thinking that each of them was playing a vital role in the economic machinery of the world in accordance with the system of "international division of labor." Consequently, a major portion of their production had been conducted so as to meet the demands of markets where Anglo-American capital prevailed. Accordingly, these nations suffered the bitter experience of losing the markets for their products at the time of the last World War. And the case is the same in the current war.

It is not because their markets have become a part of the battlefields of the War of Greater East Asia but because the Anglo-American markets have been closed to them that it has become impossible for them to maintain their former rate of production. This is a natural outcome of the fact that their exports as well as the kinds of products have so far been decided by Anglo-American economy.

It would, therefore, be a grievous mistake for these Oriental nations to think that it is because Japan started a war with America and Britain that their production has been brought to a standstill. It must be noted that the Anglo-American Powers have never given consideration to the welfare of Oriental nations. If America and Britain had had any idea whatever of protecting the production of Oriental peoples thereby to secure their happiness, they would never have taken the reckless step of challenging Japan. Far from considering the interests of Oriental nations, the Anglo-American Powers did nothing but utilize the production of the Orient for their own interests, under the mask of "international division of labor," and this policy led them into recklessly starting the War of Greater East Asia.

Japan's policy of making every effort to secure the living of all East Asiatic peoples stands in sharp contrast to the policy of the United States and Britain. If Japan were lacking in deep consideration of the welfare of these peoples, it would remain indifferent toward the present conditions that exist in various Oriental nations, which having been discarded by Britain and America on whom they used to depend, are finding difficulty in disposing of their products.

As a matter of fact, however, Japan is exerting as much effort as possible to stabilize the lives of these peoples despite the fact that it is in the midst of a titanic war. This is excellent testimony to the fact that Japan makes it its national objective to secure the welfare of the Greater East Asiatic peoples, completely free from utilitarian calculations. In short, Japan's objective and intentions are different from those of the Anglo-American Powers who have been intent on benefitting their own interests under the cloak of free trade and international division of labor.

It is gratifying to see that hand-in-hand with the stabilization of the people's living, productive enterprises and the supply of daily necessities are being improved steadily in every region of Greater East Asia. Marvelous results have already been achieved in a short space of time in transforming the productive capacities of various East Asiatic peoples so that their output can become independent of Anglo-American markets. On the other hand, diverse light industries for supplementing the supply of daily necessities from Japan have begun their activities on the spot, that is to say, each region in the South has come to possess its own economy. Furthermore, the exchange of material among the economic spheres of respective regions has become active. It is indeed a surprise that in the course of this gigantic war, the "East Asiatic trade" has already gotten under way. And this is an ideal form of trade by which the economies of respective regions can each display their own capacity.

In an economic situation like this, the deception of "free trade" or of the so-called international division of labor is unnecessary. Each region has just to display its own capacity and push its activities with the main aim of securing and promoting the living of its inhabitants. Thus, we can positively assert that East Asia is now witnessing the birth of a bright economic condition the like of which has never been known not only in the long histories of Oriental countries but also in the economic history of the world. Japan's grand policy "to have every nation enjoy its own proper place" is thus being realized in the sphere of economy as well as in politics.

The economy of various areas in Greater East Asia must, in the future, be so managed that production and consumption are adjusted on the basis of the real potentialities those respective regions possess. Some particular modes of living in various regions which had been affected by the necessity or commercial conditions of the nations on which they had been dependent must be readjusted immediately. As both exports and imports have been suspended since the beginning of the war, the mode of living of the people will undergo a change due to the lack of imported merchandise they have been accustomed to use. The issue will see a natural settlement even if it is left to take its course but, nevertheless, it is more advisable to have the people positively change their attitude toward living and make efforts to dispense with imported goods.

To cite an example in this connection, the Filipinos are not used to preserve in salt or dry the fish caught abundantly in the Philippines. Consequently, they have used American-made tinned fish save during the fishing season. This is an example of a big waste. The allegedly strong productive capacity of the Southern Regions is due to their rich natural resources and foreign capital and cannot be considered as representing the economic potentiality of the inhabitants themselves. There seem to be many areas where the native inhabitants have wasted their money and resources without thinking of the necessity of accumulating what is called racial capital. In the light of this fact, it becomes an urgent need to urge the natives to re-adjust their production and consumption and to lead steady, sound lives in accordance with the level of their civilization.

It must be noted that the promotion of the standard of living is not proved by the consumption of luxurious goods unsuited to the status of those who use them. On the contrary, such an disproportionate consumption means the degeneration of living. Racial status should be measured by the rise of the standard of well-proportioned living. Although it is permissible to wear cheap foreign cotton goods made by the mass-production system in preference to home-spun clothes, such a trend as buying everything imported, without paying consideration to economy will impoverish the race or people as a whole and degrade its status. The cardinal principle should be to provide the peoples with the products of respective regions and to utilize their productive capacity for the replenishment of racial capital.

When the prospect of self-sufficiency for respective areas is assured to a greater extent, the trade of Greater East Asia will come to comprise the supplying of essential material to supplement the need of those fairly self-sufficient areas, supply of material and equipment necessary for the industrial development of respective areas and the export of surplus products they can afford to offer. The exportation of these materials should be conducted, not for the benefit of capitalists as it was before, but in accordance with a definite planning laid for the co-prosperity and co-existence of all.

As a matter of fact, Japan has placed under its control the exportation and importation of goods to and from the respective regions in the South. In concert with this, a controlled trade system is steadily being organized in respective areas. It is a matter for congratulation that the trade of material useful for the stabilization of the people's lives has become active in regions under the Japanese Military Administration.

With the planned trade put into operation, the exchange of goods among various regions will naturally be stabilized and the currencies of respective areas will see a settlement in accordance with their economic strength. Before the war, the economy in the South had been dominated by foreign capital and the natives' economic life had no relation with foreign exchange. Accordingly, the interests accruing from exportation did not profit the native inhabitants, but the situation will see a complete change hereafter. It is sure that as the production of respective regions becomes active, racial economy will be profited and racial capital will increase gradually. The portion of profit which has so far been monopolized by foreign capitalists will come into the economy of the respective peoples. Economic leaders should guide the people so that they may not waste this surplus profit but replenish the racial capital therewith. Since the people will hereafter have no luxurious goods to buy with their surplus purchasing power, they must be urged vigorously to increase their savings.

By this means alone, can every region have its own economy and the economic stabilization for the populace be assured. This should be the nucleus of the cooperative system of respective regions in the trade of Greater East Asia.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

---

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

It will be difficult for young persons of this generation to visualize the peculiar position occupied by Kokugakusha or Wagakusha (as scholars of "Japanese Learning" were so called) in the days of Hirata, or even in the early years of Meiji. To study Japanese by means of Japanese grammar and Japanese "Readers" when a child, and later, classic works as Kokubun, is at present a commonplace of school education at which no one wonders. Not so in the early career of Tokyo era or in the last days of Yedo period. Every elderly gentleman of, say, 70 or 80 years, will vividly remember a time when the first book he as a boy learned to read was a Chinese classic like Daigaku ("Great Learning") or Rongo ("Confusian Analects") and when he chanted the high, noble-sounding sentences in it without understanding, or only hazily understanding, their meaning, just as Sunday school children chant their Catechism at church. That was the "beginning of learning."

In those days science was not taught, nor natural philosophy, nor most other things now forming the curriculum of common education, but all was included, or thought to be included, in the "Kan-gaku" ("Chinese-Learning"). The word "Kan" itself, it must be said, hardly carried the connotation of "China," but stood for something difficult, learned, high or highbrow, so that women whose virtues were modesty and obedience considered it unbecoming for them to use Chinese terms in their talk or writing even if they new them as well as men.

Learning Before Meiji

Under such traditions of education and culture, Kokugaku or Wagaku ("Japanese learning") hardly entered into the general scheme of ordinary education. That anyone should make a special study of the language he was born to speak seemed an anomaly. As for the old native classics, the words had such an archaic sound, so unlike those of the contemporary speech that their study was treated generally as the dilettantish practice of some leisured persons unless they were Kan-mushi (Shinto functionaries) for whom some knowledge of old classics like Kojiki and Norito was of course part of the necessary ornament of their job. Thus it did not occur to ordinary lay folk to take up the study of old classics; it was as rare an avocation as curio-collecting or dwarf-tree-tending may be now.

All this must seem passing strange today as it looks like a topsyturvydom of national culture because the native language and literature were treated as if they were foreign things and the Chinese culture the native. But on second thought it was not so extraordinary a phenomenon as it might seem at first blush. On the contrary, it is, and will ever be, a very natural thing that as the infant should learn the ABC of men's ways from the adult until he is old enough to think for himself, so a nation at a stage where one form of culture is in ascendancy should neglect the culture of another age, even of its own, until it should attain a stage of self-consciousness when it shall have developed a proper national culture.

A Man of Action

Hirata had naturally imbibed much of the emotional tendencies of his three great predecessors, namely, their heart-felt devotion to the Way of the Gods, and hatred of Buddhism, and contempt for the "Chinese way" of thinking, if not for the Chinese learning in which Hirata, like all other contemporary scholars, was proficient, and their abhorrence for everything "foreign" as constituting a contaminating influence on the fair, pure, sacred ways of the native gods. In Hirata's time the objects of Kokugakusha's cordial dislike had gained a new addition: the barbarians of Europe whose voices now became more and more audible as the years passed. In his hatred of the new foreigners Hirata had nearly forgotten his ancient hostility towards Kangakusha, and in fact he had done more than any other Kokugakusha in bringing about a conciliation between the two camps so as to strengthen the common defense against the new menace.

Hirata was a restless man of action in whom energy seemed to gush forth from a fiery heat of his own internal-combustion generator, and he performed what Norinaga had left undone or would probably have done if he had lived long enough. Whereas his three great predecessors had remained as scholars, or writers and professors of "academic" tendency, so to speak, Hirata partook greatly of the nature of political agitator. Not content with merely teaching his doctrines, he deliberately and actively instigated the practice of them in real politics. He was the author of the famous phrase "Sonno Joi" (revere the Emperor and repel the foreigners") which one generation later became the guiding motto of anti-foreign and anti-Bakufu loyalists who accomplished the Restoration of the direct Imperial reign.

So it may be characterized that Hirata was the last of the long line of Yedo-day Kokugakusha, dating almost from the beginning of the Shogunal regime. To put it in a pietistic way, therefore, it was providence more than any other thing that produced Hirata at the moment he was wanted, and that Kada no Azu-

(Continued on Page 8)